INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
I 7

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
I 8

VOL. XVIII NO. 268— BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHOLAPUR APPEAL DISMISSED.

Bombay Celebrates Bardoli Day.

SEVENTEENTH "WAR COUNCIL" ARRESTED.

Ban On One Procession Brings Out Many.

LATHI CHARGES AT SEVERAL PLACES.

Bombay celebrated on Wednesday the Bardoli Peasants' Day. The "War Council" organised a procession, which started from the new Congress House at Mandvi.

The Police Commissioner had banned the procession and the police force was mobilised at Mandvi, to prevent people from defying the ban.

THE "DICTATOR" LEADS.

The "War Council" headed by Mrs. Urmila Mehta, the president, led the procession and it was put under arrest when it had hardly proceeded about a hundred yards.

Despite the police arrangements, and undaunted by the arrest of the "War Council", thousands of people including a large number of women managed to reach Azad Maidan in small processions, carrying national flags and shouting national slogans.

MAMMOTH MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN.

Some of the processions were stopped on their way by the police, but most of them reached the Maidan uninterfered.

At the Maidan a mammoth meeting was held and resolutions congratulating the Bardoli peasants and the arrested "War Council" were passed.

LATHI CHARGES.

In addition to the members of the "War Council" some more persons were arrested by the police while leading small processions.

There were a number of lathi charges which resulted in injuring about 25 persons.

THE NEW "DICTATOR".

A new "War Council" has been appointed in place of the arrested one with Mrs. Gangaben Patel as its president.

—:o:—

The programme announced by the "War Council" to express sympathy with the sacrifice and struggle of the Bardoli peasants was substantially carried out on Wednesday, despite the Police Commissioner's prohibition order.

Anticipating defiance by the Congress and the public, a large police force was mobilised to prevent the demonstrations. The storm centre was the area adjacent to the new Congress House at Daryasthan Gulli, Mandvi, from where the procession was announced to start. The main road leading to the place was guarded by a strong detachment of armed police under a large number of officers and sergeants. All the other approaches were similarly guarded by police parties. The Congress Hospital Ambulance and the Hindu and Parsi Divisions of the St. John Ambulance were present to render first aid.

CHORUS OF NATIONAL SONGS.

Though the procession was announced to start at 5 p.m., crowds of people, thronged the main road of Mandvi and the bye-lanes, presenting a picturesque scene of seething humanity. The buildings on the roadside were similarly packed by spectators. A large number of women who packed the upper storeys of a big building on the main road at the corner of Daryastha Gulli relieved the tedium of waiting by singing national songs and shouting national slogans. The Police Commissioner Mr. Wilson Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Sharpe, and other officers were on the spot.

The elaborate precautions of the police, however, failed to deter the public who with remarkable ingenuity dodged the police in various ways and streamed out in small processions by every outlet that was available.

One of these started as early as 4-30 p.m. and succeeeded in proceeding by way of Crawford market to the Azad Maidan where a meeting was announced to be held.

A REPARTEE.

Mrs. Urmila Mehta and Mrs. Virbala Dixit, the President and Vice-President of the War Council accompanied by the Congress Bulletin Editor and the two secretaries arrived near the Congress House at 4-30 p.m. After waiting there till 5 p.m., a procession was formed headed by the two ladies, one of them carrying the national flag. A big crowd joined the procession which after taking a circuitous route arrived near the Jhakaria Musjid on the main road. Immediately, they were noticed by the police who followed them and overtook them a little further on towards the bridge. The War Council members were stopped by Inspector Vanjara.

A good-humoured conversation then ensued between Mrs. Urmila Mehta and Inspector Vanjara who asked her as to where they were all this time.

"It is the business of the police to find us out. Why should we help you?" retorted Mrs. Mehta with a smile.

WAR COUNCIL ARRESTED.

In the meanwhile, C.I.D. officers Kamat and Kothare who were a little away arrived on the spot and greeted the ladies with "Na-

(Continued on page 7.)

THE NEW "WAR COUNCIL."

Mrs. Gangaben Patel Appointed President.

On the arrest of Mrs. Urmila Mehta, the President and other members of the Seventeenth "War Council," the following has been appointed.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel, the President, has been taking a prominent part in the present movement from the very beginning and was once sentenced to 15 days' simple imprisonment for picketing Council elections at Andheri.

Mrs. Shantaben Patel vice-President, is the wife of Dr. Baasker Patel who is in charge of the Congress Free Hospital and was also in charge of the Hospital at Dharsana.

Sjt. Himatlal Shah and Sjt. Mansing Jagtap, Secretaries.

Sjt. Fazlur Rehman, Editor "Congress Bulletin."

AHMEDABAD CONDEMNS BOMBAY POLICE.

For Their Treatment Of Women.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 26.

Dr. Bhaskar Brevo, keeper of the Bhaskar Press in which was printed the leaflet written by Sjt. Mahadev Desai, was arrested this afternoon. He will be placed tomorrow before the Honorary Magistrate.

A public meeting of women held here this evening condemned the conduct of the police towards women in Bombay and elsewhere —A. P.

STRIKE AT AHMEDABAD.

3,000 Millworkers Left Idle.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 26.

A meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality resolved last evening to place a photograph of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in the Municipal Gandhi Hall, and voted a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the purpose.

About 3000 operatives of the Gujerat Ginning Mill have gone on strike since yesterday. The weavers at first went on strike in the morning, and the operatives of other departments joined them at noon. The operatives allege that certain of their long-standing complaints have not been redressed by the management. The Labour Union is trying to persuade the men to resume work as the complaints have been submitted to arbitration.—A. P.

RAMRAI MUNSHI JAILED.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 26.

Ramrai Munshi, pleader and President of the Farmers' Federation, was sentenced to-day to 6 months rigorous imprisonment under Section 3 of Ordinance 6 for publishing "no tax" bulletins. He was recommended to be placed in B class.

18 PICKETERS ARRESTED.

"Bande Mataram" Managing Director In Jail.

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

Owing to intensity of picketing, one foreign cloth wholesale dealer shifted his shop from Amritsar to Lahore Cantonment. Congress volunteers who followed him continued picketing of the new premises. Eighteen of them were arrested yesterday.

It transpires now that Purshottamlal Sondhi, Managing Director of "Bande Mataram" has not been released on bail. Sondhi's counsel had filed an application praying either for release on bail or transfer to judicial lock-up of the accused. The Magistrate granted the first prayer but Sondhi did not agree to be released on bail and went to the judicial lock-up to which the Magistrate later agreed.—A. P.

WOMEN PICKETERS NEW TACTICS

—:o:—

Lively Demonstrations Before Shops

"WE WANT NO LIP SYMPATHY"

Satyagraha was offered by a lady volunteer at Charni Road with a view to prevent a shopkeeper dealing in foreign cloth from resorting to the usual hide-and-seek tactics. It was noticed during the last several days that on the arrival of the pickets and their arrest the shops concerned would temporarily close down only to reopen again in the evening or the next day.

Two lady volunteers posted themselves at Charni Road in front of foreign cloth shops. Half an hour later the police arrived on the scene and arrested one of the pickets. This was the signal for all the shops in the locality to close down, but the other lady would not allow the shop-keepers to do so.

NO LIP-SYMPATHY WANTED.

The lady stood at the door so that it was impossible for the shopkeeper to close the shop without bodily removing her from the steps. The lady was seen arguing with the shopkeeper that closing down their shop temporarily was not what they wanted and that so far as she was concerned she was disgusted with the tactics of the shopkeepers. "We do not want lip-sympathy. If you feel for us and feel for the country you should stop dealing in foreign cloth. Otherwise we would like you to keep the shops open and we will picket them", she said.

LIVELY DEMONSTRATIONS.

This new form of Satyagraha attracted the notice of the public and there were lively demonstration in front of the shops. The lady struck to her post and was only induced to move from the place after the assurance given by some merchants that they would think about the matter.

M. Tarabai, the lady who was arrested at the same place earlier, was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, charged with assisting the operations of the "War Council" and the Boycott Committee. Deputy Inspector Paul giving evidence stated that he saw the accused following customers and stopping them from making purchases and molesting them.

The accused denied having molested customers and said that she begged of them with folded hands not to purchase foreign cloth.

SIX WEEKS' JAIL.

Two police constables corroborated the evidence of the police officer, but one of them stated that the accused was making requests with folded hands and then stopping them.

The Magistrate convicted the accused under Section 17, Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, to suffer six weeks' simple imprisonment.

JAWAHAR DAY PRISONERS.

45 MEN JAILED.

DELHI, Nov. 26

In the Reformatory Court-yard to-day Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate took up the cases of 217 persons arrested on Jawahar Day the 16th of November. 153 of them were warned off.

Out of the next batch of 45, 7 were sentenced to 3 months' simple imprisonment and 38 to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Sixteen refused to take part in the proceedings and orders were reserved in their case till tomorrow.—A. P.

SHOLAPUR PRISONERS TO HANG.

—:o:—

High Court Judgment Upheld.

PRIVY COUNCIL DISMISSES APPEAL.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Privy Council has refused the petitions for leave to appeal of Messrs. Dhanshetti, Sarda, Shinde, and Kurban Husein, against the sentences of death passed on them in connection with the riots in Sholapur in May. The petitioners pleaded that the early date of the trial did not afford them time to raise money for defence. Lord Thankerton delivering judgment said he saw no reason to interfere with the convictions.—Reuter

SIR P. RAMANATHAN DEAD

Tenancy Act To Come Into Force In December.

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

A private telegram received from Colombo states that Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, formerly Solicitor-General, Ceylon and prominent Indian leader, died in the early hours of this morning at his residence in Colombo. He was born in 1851 and was the first elected member of the Reformed Legislature in Ceylon.

VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Nine volunteers arrested on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly on Monday in George Town were placed before the Second Presidency Magistrate, who found all of them guilty and sentenced three of them to six months rigorous imprisonment, and let go the rest with admonition, as they were below 21 years.

PUNDIT MOTILAL'S HEALTH CAUSING ANXIETY.

Pandit Motilal Nehru passed restless day to-day, being attacked with fever, temperature rising to 102 degrees. His tour programme once again changed, as no big steamer is available from Calcutta in the next few days. River voyage to Gaunati has been postponed. The Pundit intends to start for Singapore as soon as he feels better.

The Malabar Tenancy Act is published in "Fort St. George Gazette" to-day. Government have directed that the Act shall come into force from 1st December.—A.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Nov. 26.

Previous closing rate	10.81
To-day's opening rate	10.77
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	10.70
Difference	—.11

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 197

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Previous closing rate	5.79
To-day's opening rate	5.74
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing rate	5.70
Difference	—.09

IS BOYCOTT MOVEMENT SLACKENING ?

MILL SITUATION IN ENGLAND WORSE AS EVER.

—:o:—

"MILL MARGINS VERY UNSATISFACTORY"

Special cables are received here stating the re-opening of more mills in Lancashire as a result of the alleged slackening of the Boycott movement of foreign cloth in this country. The following cable received from Mr. Garside, who is believed to be the greatest authority on the question of world's Textile situation, sheds a new light on the question. It says:—

"As the season advances activity of Spinning and Weaving Mills of America is increasing slowly. During the past week sales of cloth by mills of America have been equal to production in the aggregate. Sales of cloth and yarn by mills of England during the past week have been somewhat below the production in the aggregate. Gross mill margins in England are very unsatisfactory and too narrow to cover the cost of production. The percentage of activity of German mills is 66 per cent."

CONSPIRACY OF LONDON PRESS

—:o:—

Suppression Of Congress News.

MOVE FOR ANOTHER CONFERENCE ?

LONDON, Nov. 22.

To give the Round Table Conference an air of reality the British Press has suddenly ceased almost completely to print any news regarding arrests and activities of the Congress or for that matter, any news from India. The only news from India that seems to be worth printing is the alleged interest which the Congress papers are taking in the Conference. Coupled with this suppression policy is the campaign of boosting the Conference delegates with their pictures and round of social activities.

If there is anything real in this artificial atmosphere of make-believe it is the fundamental anxiety of the prime-movers on the British side as to the possible reaction of the utterances and speeches on Congress leaders and circles.

As a "Daily Herald" representative observes: "It has been notable that every reference to Congress leaders has been of respect and admiration."

It will not be wrong to describe the Conference as an advisory council to find ways and means to break through the Congress movement. Already there is talk of another conference to submit this draft for the approval of Congress leaders.—"Liberty's" Special Cable.

BRAILSFORD DEPRECATES BOYCOTT.

Still Hopeful About R. T. C.

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

Mr. Brailsford, who is on a brief visit to Lahore had a chat with local pressmen at a party at Doctor Dharamvir's residence.

Asked about present political movement Mr. Brailsford said that he had visited three large provinces and had also seen some villages and noticed particularly the economic distress. In the Punjab all was quiet on the surface but the demonstrative side only had weakened.

HE DEPRECATES BOYCOTT.

Boycott of British goods had probably affected Lancashire, but boycott would not help India very much. The boycott movement might be useful only if the British people knew that it was resorted to only for gaining Swaraj and after Swaraj was attained it was to be abandoned.

On the other hand the attitude of the Congress Leaders made it clear that after the attainment of Swaraj, tariff wall would be raised to keep out British goods. Labour Party would wish to give India more powers than the other Parties contemplated. There were some labourites who would even risk making it an election issue, but that would not be necessary.

THE HOPEFUL.

If a workable solution was found at the Round Table Conference, there would be no difficulty in getting Parliament to accept that solution. The speeches at the plenary session of the Round Table Conference had gone a great way towards rousing of public opinion in England.

Mr. Brailsford addresses a meeting to-morrow where the Socialist Party will be inaugurated.—A. P.

CONTRABAND SALT SOLD IN KARACHI COURT.

SATYAGRAHIS RAID PRIVATE LIQUOR DENS AND EMPTY CONTENTS.

(From A Correspondent)

KARACHI, Nov. 26.

Great sensation was caused yesterday morning when one Satyagrahi volunteer went to the Court of Small Cause for the first time instead of the City Magistrate's court as has been done for a month past. Arrests have taken place daily but yesterday the volunteer took his stand in front of the door of the verandah facing the judge. The people being attracted the Court-room, verandahs and compound soon became thronged with crowd. The Judge found it impossible to carry on work and soon retired into his chamber. The volunteer thereupon went inside the court-room and stood on the table of the judge and began selling salt. He then kept on shouting "Government's courts have disappeared henceforth, Mahatma's court will function".

As the people came pouring in and in order to avoid the least chance of unruly scenes the volunteer was called back. He went again in the afternoon when he was arrested. Another volunteer also sold salt there to-day for two hours but is not yet arrested.

A meeting of the Karachi Municipality held day before yesterday was adjourned owing to the conviction of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram.

MAKING ROOM FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

About 70 prisoners from Karachi Jail about 250 from the remaining Jail and about 250 from the remaining jails in Sind have been released prematurely to make room for a large number of political prisoners who are pouring in.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on pay-payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows, Box No. .....Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—SUB-AGENTS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon to represent India's most famous handloom Swadeshi Cloth Society to PROMULGATE AND PROMOTE INDIAN INDUSTRIES, BOMBAY 8.
A R3762

WANTED—A qualified, competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER for an Up-country Cotton Mill. One having practical experience and worked in well-known Mills need apply, stating terms with testimonials to Box No. 457, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2046

WANTED—Experienced, honest hardworking SOAP-BOILER. No qualifications necessary. Apply immediately THE KEMBHAVI INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Bijapur.
A R3709

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS in every important town to sell teas of South Indian Tea Trading Company on pay and commission carrying stock with them. Apply to S. I. T. T. COMPANY, Coimbatore.
A R 3596

WANTED—A few DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS to organise easy deposit system suiting all pockets by agents and organisers. Pay Rs. 75, T. A. Rs. 25. The selected candidate must be ready to keep here Rs. 500 as fixed deposit. Apply CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT CARDER and SPINNER for a Woollen Mill, Indian preferred Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 259, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2052

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE to teach Science and Geography upto Matric Class Pay Rs. 80/- p. m. One year's binding essential. Apply stating qualifications and experience to HEAD MASTER, S. H. High School, Dhulka.
A 2349

WANTED—Capable and influential Life Insurance Salesmen for Bombay City and Suburbs, Liberal Commission to deserving workers. For terms, Prospectus and etc., apply Box No. 458 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2351

WANTED—SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES in big cities like Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and District Superintendents in all the unrepresented Districts on a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 and Taluk Agents in all the unrepresented Taluks on monthly allowance of Rs. 50 in India, Burma and Ceylon to represent the Universal Mutual Aid and Poor Houses Association, Ltd., Madras. For further particulars and Prospectuses please apply with two annas postage stamps to: Mr. G. D VYAS, Chief Agent, Gopipura Setan Falia, Surat or Mr. M. L. Nagannah, Chief Organizer, 'Universal Bldgs' Madras.

WANTED APPLICATIONS with true copies of Service Certificates for ASSTT. STATION MASTERS in grade Rs. 40—4—60 are invited to reach the office of Divisional Supdt. E. I. Rly. Lucknow by 5th December latest. Only those who possess Certificates for passing Telegraphy and who have worked as Asstt. Station Masters need apply. These appointments will be temporary in first instance subject to discharge at 24 Hrs. notice. Selected candidates will have to pass a test in Telegraphy, A. S. M's duties and Health Examination.
A 2043

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—TEACHERS, Lady-teachers, Lady-typists, Lady doctors, Nurses, Sales-girls, Anglo-Indian girls, Stall-keepers, Cashiers, B. Com. (Short-hand-Typewriting) Retired-medical men Approach immediately ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 3765

WANTED—A competent and experienced SOLICITOR by a well known Solicitor's Firm. Apply Box No. 464, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2061

Loans

WANTED—Rs. 300/- of good interest, paying monthly instalments. Apply to Box No. 461, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3761

Trade Announcement.

ENQUIRIES invited for investments in and for loans against Property, Jewellery, Shares, Life Policies, etc. Respectable clientage. Apply P. B. MEHTA, 60, Meadows Street.
T R3760.

Motors and Accessories

WANTED—One 2½ tons LORRY, New or Second-hand in working order. State maker, year and price. Apply Box No. 463, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R 3764

Educational

QUALIFY Your SONS and DAUGHTERS for Secretarial, Accounting, Shorthand, Advocates' positions at GREGG COLLEGE, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
M 1986

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of hay only for one year commencing from 1st March 1931 to 29th February, 1932, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 5-12-30.

Tender No. I for hay for Municipal bullocks and other animals to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. II for hay for cattle, sheep and goats at the Municipal Slaughter house at Bandra.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued on payment of one rupee to any one deputed to receive them, by the undersigned, who will on application, furnish any further information that may be required.

The tenders should be in sealed covers addressed to the Municipal Commissioner superscribed "tender for the supply of Hay" and delivered at the Chief Accountant's office not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.)

Names of all partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

Tenderers should note that compressed bundles of grass will not be accepted.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 26-11-1930.
2060

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

Election of a Municipal Councillor to fill a Casual Vacancy in the F (Parel) Ward

The above bye-election being a contested election, I hereby publish, as required by Section 27 (2) of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Act XIX of 1930, the names of all persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions:—

Serial No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.
1.	MANCHERJI EDALJI JOSHI L.C.E., J. P.	724, Matunga Road, (Parsi Colony.)	Civil Engineer & Architect & Secretary, Parsi Central Association Co-operative Housing Society.
2.	Mr. MORESHWAR VASUDEO DONDE, B.A.	14, Parel Road, Govt. Gate.	Principal, Parel High School.
3.	Mr. SAKHARAM BABAJI MHADESHWAR.	131, Dadar Road.	Businessman.

The poll will be taken on Tuesday the 2nd December 1930 from 7-30 a. m. to 6-30 p. m. (Bombay Time) at the C. I. T. plot opposite the Gold Mohur Mills, on Vincent Road.

Ballot cards will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote, and each such persons will be supplied, on personal application, with one ballot card.

No ballot card will be supplied except on production of an official slip (bearing the voter's number) supplied to the voter either by the Municipal Slip Clerk or by the candidate.

In the case of a Company other than a Joint-Stock Company or a firm entered in the Ward Roll as a voter, the ballot card will be issued to the partner of such Company or Firm whose name has been communicated on or before 5 p. m. (Bombay Time) on the day fixed for the election to the Assessor and Collector under Section 23 (e) of the Municipal Act as having been authorised to vote at the Ward election on behalf of such Company or Firm, or, where no such name has been so communicated to any person who produces to the Polling Officer a general power of attorney from such Company or Firm.

The Polling Superintendent will give such assistance as may be required to any voter who is, by reason of illiteracy, physical or other disability, unable to vote in the manner prescribed.

No persons except the voters, the candidates, and their agents authorised by the Municipal Commissioner in this behalf will be allowed to enter the polling booth. The candidates and their agents will not be allowed to stay in the ballot box compartments or in the adjoining passages except for such time as may be necessary for registering their own votes.

AFTER A VOTER HAS RECEIVED HIS BALLOT CARD, NO CANDIDATE OR HIS AGENT WILL BE ALLOWED TO COMMUNICATE WITH HIM IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER.

The attention of candidates and voters is invited to Sections 171-B, 171-C, 171-D, 171-E, and 171-F of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1869) as amended by the Indian Election Offences and Enquiries Act, XXXIX of 1920.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 23th November, 1930.
2059

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS LIMITED, KIRLOSKARVADI.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Business Office of the Company at Kirloskarvadi (Aundh State), District Satara, on THURSDAY, 11th December, 1930, at 4 p.m., to transact the following businesses:—

1. To receive and adopt Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st July, 1930.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of R. B. B. B. Sardesai and Mr. K. N. Yeolekar who retire by rotation and they offer themselves for re-election and eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st day of December 1930 to 15th day of December, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
KIRLOSKAR SONS & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Kirloskarvadi,
(Aundh State), Dist. Satara,
23rd November, 1930.

N.B.—On the sanction of Dividend in the above General Meeting, the dividend warrants will be sent from 15th February, 1931, to the Shareholders whose names are in the Register on 11th December, 1930.
2056

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS.

CONVERSION OF GHATKOPAR EXCHANGE TO AUTOMATIC WORKING.

SUBSCRIBERS are notified that this Exchange will be converted to automatic working on SUNDAY, the 7th December, 1930, at 10 a.m., and are reminded that it is necessary to dial all five digits when calling a subscriber on all Exchanges.
2054

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

COLONIAL SHARE REGISTRATION OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The DIRECTORS propose to recommend at the 20TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING to be held on the 9th December, 1930, in London, payment of a Balance Dividend at the rate of 5d. per share free of Income Tax and have fixed the rate of Exchange for payment of this Dividend in India at 1s. 5-34d. which will give 4 annas 6 pies per share. The Dividend if sanctioned will be payable on the 29th January, 1931, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 17th December, 1930.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 25th November, 1930.

By Order,
R. N. MEHTA,
Acting Local Secretary.
2055

Auction Sales.

Messrs. B. G. Parekh & Co.

AN AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASES CALAMATA FIGS.

On the 27th of this month at 4 o'clock (S. T.) p. m. at Alexzandra Dock Shed No. 6 Messrs. B. G. PAREKH and CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by the order of Messrs. Hirji Keshavji Kesharwalla and at the risk of Messrs. P. Cardassilari Fils (or Piru) 200 cases Calamata Figs arrived per s. s. "Pilsna" marked I/C, C/F. N/N. C/F. Goods on the view at the above dock uncleared in warehouse broken and damaged.

B. G. PAREKH and Co.
Auctioneers.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (OART) AT SONAPURE LANE, DADAR, NEAR THE SEA-SHORE KNOWN AS "OOPREY" (DHURU SHETH WADY).

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WHY SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM ?

An American View.

A contributor to the "New Republic", New York analysis the possibilities of turning out efficient journalists through University couses:—

Every up-and-coming American university nowadays has a department of journalism, and some of them possess full-fledged schools, housed in handsome edifices of their own. The course often takes four years, and not infrequently graduate study is possible. The schools are not of great antiquity—hardly any of them go back more than two decades—but they are already, from a quantitive point of view, an important part of the picture of American University life.

The directors of these schools, however, have lately been somewhat troubled in their minds. They are both beginning to take stock of themselves and being subjected to criticism from the outside. The American Society of Newspaper Editors, an organization which includes the working executives of most of the country's big-city dailies, not long ago appointed a committee of its own members to report on the journalism schools. Professor H. B. Rathbone, of the Department of Journalism in New York University, is only able to say of this report, that "while in itself it was not definitely unfavourable to the teaching of journalism in colleges, remarks made (by the editors) after the report was submitted received rather widespread publicity and were somewhat distressing to those engaged in the teaching of journalism."

THE PULITZER SCHOOL AT COLUMBIA.

One of the leading institutions for the study of newspaper work is the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University, whose head is Dr. John W. Cunliffe. Dr. Cunliffe the other day made his annual report to President Butler, in which he stated boldly that "there is a widespread and well founded opinion that all is not well with the thousands of students receiving journalistic instruction in over 200 American colleges and universities." He expressed the hope that these schools might be subjected to a searching inquiry by the Carnegie Endowment for the Advancement of Teaching or some similar foundation. He stated further that there is little need for graduate schools of journalism, pointing out that there are only 100 such students in the whole country. He admitted that the schools are sending out too many graduates, suggesting that they should try to produce fewer and better journalists.

A QUESTIONNAIRE.

What the editors themselves think about the schools is strikingly revealed by the results of a questionnaire sent out by Mr. Rathbone, and recorded in the pages of Editor and Publisher. He asked 148 editors a series of searching questions, and received many interesting replies. Of seventy-five men who responded to his inquiry whether the schools were making "better journalists," only forty-eight answered Yes. Twelve said No, and fifteen were noncommittal. Similar proportions were observed in the replies to a question as to whether the editor would give preference to the college-trained man in filling positions. Some of the statements voluteered by the editors are interesting:

"What we want is men who are not so mechanically perfect as to have lost all individuality, initiative and independence." "Journalism courses often give a feeling of superiority which makes graduates very difficult to train in newspaper offices." "The training is too technical. "At an average of from $60 to $80 a week for ultimate remuneration, students are not warranted in taking four years' study."

ESSENTIAL QUALITIES.

These editors might have spoken even more harshly without going beyond the facts. Every practical journalist is aware that the technical training needed for success in newspaper work is almost negligible. About all that the beginner needs to know is the proper order in which to tell his facts—and some of the best and most successful reporting ever done has defied even this formula. Long before he will be required to understand the mysteries of headline writing or newspaper make-up, he will have gained the needed information unconsciously in the course of his daily duties, by the same sort of spiritual osmosis by which every man, in any occupation, learns the details of his shop. The basic qualities necessary for success in journalism are those desirable in any other career: Intelligence, sound health and inexhaustible stores of nervous energy to drive one forward through long hours of sustained endeavor. An ability to write well and a feeling for good writing done by others are of course desirable, although many men have climbed to conspicuous editorial success without either.

What the college can give to the tyro, therefore, is not the technique of an occupation which has hardly any technique, but an education. It can offer him modern languages, history, economics, perhaps some psychology and certainly a grounding in the physical sciences. In the long run, success in journalism will not come because he has learned the technical trick of preparing copy for the printer. If he is to be a writer, it will be because he knows something and can say it in an interesting way. If he is to be an executive, he must have certain personal characteristics which express themselves in his relations with other men, characteristics which no college can ever instill if he did not have them before he matriculated.

If the technical training of the journalist were deflated to its proper place in the college curriculum—say, two hours a week for the last semester of the senior year—the fundamental question would remain to be solved: What is the graduate to do after he departs from what the editorial writers invariably call the classic shades? Assuming that he is lucky enough to get a job, in these days when mergers and syndication have left thousands of capable reporters walking the streets looking for work, what is the use, as the editor already quoted shrewdly observes, of giving a man professional training for work where the top salary of the rank and file must remain $60 to $80 a week? It is perhaps not surprising that so many graduates of journalism schools turn at once, or after a few months of disillusioning work as a cub reporter, to the comparatively fat incomes of the press agent and his high-hat brother, the Counsellor on Public Relations.

UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS.

While no statement makes the professor in a school of journalism angrier, the fact remains that newspaper work as practised by the rank and file in the United States does not meet any of the tests which would justify describing it as a profession. Judged both by their duties and by the qualities necessary for success, those holding executive positions in newspaperdom are business men. Here and there we find a writer who, through charm of style or the possession of expert information, comes to have a significance in his own person comparable to that of the successful lawyer or physician; but such men are rare and their experience is not typical. The typical experience is to work anonymously, to reach the maximum earning power within a few years after entering the occupation, and to dwindle both in salary and significance as youthful vigor and enthusiasm disappear.

The average man, and for that matter many an exceptional man, are at the mercy of economic forces beyond their control; they never know when their paper may be sold or suspended and they themselves turned out on a day's notice, or if they are lucky, a fortnight's. They are far less well protected than their English brethren, who have followed the trade-union tactics so scorned by individualistic Americans, and may not be dismissed without many months' advance salary. Even the exceptionally competent crafts man is never sure that he may not be forced to go to work on some vulgar tabloid and fight down his nausea while he writes for shop girl readers about Hollywood amours. He is lucky if manages to escape work for a publisher with whose general policies he is in the most violent disagreement, one whose principles and practices he despises even while he has to live down to the one and engage in the other. And it is, of course, no answer to all this to point out that many men who begin as journalists make distinguished successes in writing novels, short stories or plays, or in politics or the business world. What would one think of medical schools if they boasted that numerous graduates had become successful practitioners of the law? Unless journalism is worth following for its own sake, and not as a stepping-stone to something else, it does not deserve to be taught professionally in the colleges.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING ABSURD.

It is true, of course, that the importance of any occupation is to some extent determined by the character of the men who go into it—and vice versa. A striking improvement has been seen in the personnel of the average newspaper office in the past thirty years; those wh talk visitfully about the good old days are either ignorant of what those days were actually like or are thinking of the work of a few brilliant individuals much as occur in every generation. At the same time, we are still a long distance from the day when a young man seeking a profession will be able to think of law, journalism, medicine and engineering as being as being in all respects compatible. No doubt plenty of good men will continue to enter newspaper work, lured partly by the opportunity for public service which in spite of everything is found there; but they must do so at a sacrifice of some things which weigh heavily in favor of these other occupations. Until that better day comes, professional training for the journalist must remain slightly absurd; and even after it comes, that training should consist of everything else but "journalistic technique."

State 's Refusal To "Accept "Panchia" Currency ?

—:o:—

GRAVE SITUATION IN CUTCH

Sjt. Khimjee Liladhar, President, Parishad Committee, Cutch Mandvi, writes:—

The calm atmosphere of Cutch is greatly perturbed due to a serious situation arisen regarding the Panchia (a five-Kori coin) question. The Panchias are the predomniant currency here, and upto now all Panchias were current and accepted by the State and the public. But alleging that a great volume of spurious coins got mixed in the currency, the Vahivatdar here lately issued orders for not accepting the so-called non-minted coins. Nobody knows the actual difference between minted and non-minted Panchias. Even the State shroffs of different State departments are unaware of the said difference.

Thereupon a deputation of the Mandvi Mahajan waited upon His Highness and explained to him the current situation. His Highness replied that non-minted coins (Panchias) from people will be given by the Vahivatdar departments all over Cutch, and instead minted coins will be given to them. The necessary orders were passed and a 15-days' limit for exchange was fixed. Accordingly the Vahivatdar's kacheris began exchanging the minted coins for non-minted ones. But when, after exchanging, the people approached the Customs Office and other State departments for paying their dues, the Panchias which were given by the Vahivatdar were not accepted by the said departments. This made the situation worse. The people lost all confidence in Panchias and nobody in the market accepts any Panchias in exchange of goods. Ordinary people do not get even bare necessities of life though they possess genuine Panchias. Every day adds more misery to the peoples' hardships. The rupee rates are rising daily. The value of Panchias in relation to Kories is depreciating and causing great alarm in the public. Thereupon the Mandvi Mahajan deputation again went to Bhuj and saw Mr. Jadurambhai, the Naib Diwan, in the absence of His Highness Yuvarajshree and the Diwansaheb, and explained to him the situation and requested him to offer Kories, whereupon he gave an assurance to alleviate the gravity of the situation only according to his limited means by offering Kories and minted Panchias in exchange of the so-called non-minted ones.

The State treasury had many Kories, but he had no control over it. After returning from Bhuj the Mandvi Mahajan immediately telegraphed His Highness describing this distressing situation. No reply has been still received.

Day by day the situation grows worse and worse. Ordinary people are suffering and crying for help. Even the cattle of poor persons have to go without fodder, and they themselves cannot buy vegetables and grains in exchange of a single Panchia.

New Delhi.—Ninteen lady volunteers were released from the Central Jail after they had seryed their sentences. They were taken in a procession and were congratulated at a public meeting.—A. P.

Calcutta.—The French aviatrix Madame Hilsz who is on her way to Saigon arrived at Dum Dum aerodrome on Monday afternoon from Allahabad.—A. P.

Jalgaon Peth.—The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition will be held at Jalgaon, East Khandesh, from 14th December to 24th December The Exhibition is exclusively intended for genuine products of Indian manufacture. Textiles which are only handspun and handwoven would be accepted.—A. P.

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CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

—:o:—

Bombay Presidency Administration Report.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES.

The Civil Judicial Staff employed in the Presidency during 1929 consisted of 10 permanent High Court Judges and one temporary Additional Judge, 17 District Judges, 10 Assistant Judges, a Chief Judge and 5 Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court, 2 Provincial Small Cause Court Judges, 21 First Class Subordinate Judges and 101 Second Class Subordinate Judges. In addition, the Registrars of the Small Cause Courts of Ahmedabad and Poona exercised the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge.

The total number of suits for disposal before the Original Side of the High Court was 5,912 against 5,636 in the year 1928. The number disposed of was 2,421 leaving a balance of 3,491 for disposal. Of the suits undisposed of, 3 were 10 years old; one 9 years; five 8 years; ten 7 years; 35, six years; 99 five years; 261 four years, 382 three years; 514 two years; 850 one year and 1,331 less than a year.

There were in all 4,241 appeals from the Subordinate Civil Courts of which 1,166 were decided leaving a balance of 3,075.

For the year 1929 the total receipts of the High Court amounted to Rs. 20,57,000 while the expenditure aggregated Rs. 12,78,000 yielding a net profit of Rs. 7,79,000.

MOFUSSIL COURTS.

The number of suits instituted in 1929 was 1,70,440, an increase of 14,472 on the figures of the previous year. The increase in money suits was to the extent of 10.9 per cent., while it was 1.6 per cent. in the title and other suits. Including the pending and revived suits, the total number for disposal was 241,339. The largest number of suits instituted during the year was in East Khandesh (19,374). In no other district except Poona, West Khandesh, Kaira, Nasik and Ahmedabad did the institutions exceed 10,000.

The Courts disposed of 1,67,401 suits, an increase of 13,425. Of the total number of suits dealt with, paid sub-divisional tribunals disposed of 1,43,934; Small Cause Courts 11,812; District Courts 410; Village Munsiff Courts 11,169 and the remaining 76 were disposed of by unpaid tribunals, such as Inamdars and Jagirdars. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 73,938. Of the pending suits 6,533 had been pending for more than a year. There were also 220,037 applications for execution of decrees to be dealt with and of these 149,186 were disposed of. The number of miscellaneous institutions rose from 12,880 to 13,003.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURT.

The number of suits in the Presidency Small Cause Courts was 39,291 and the number disposed of was 37,675, and the number pending at the close of the year was 6,358. The total value of litigation was Rs. 83 lakhs against Rs. 77 lakhs in the previous year. There were 24,697 applications for execution of decrees before the Courts during the year, of which 21,239 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3,458.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

There were 216,999 criminal cases reported during the year, an increase of 5,089 on the figures of 1928. Of the total number of cases under inquiry, 208,077 were found to be true. The number of cases brought to trial was, however, 203,137. Out of 805 cases affecting human life brought to trial, 204 were murders of which 127 ended in conviction. Of these murders 54 were due to motives connected with women, 5 of children for the sake of their ornaments, 24 for the sake of gain and 121 arose out of other causes.

The number of cases brought to trial in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates was 20,883 and in those of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates 78,183 making a total of 99,066. The number of cases under Special Local Laws was 89,594 while those under the Indian Penal Code totalled 9,472.

The aggregate number of persons under trial before the City Magistrates was 108,859. Of these 12,354 were acquitted or discharged; 90,900 were convicted and 326 were committed to the High Court. Of the persons convicted 6,650 were punished with imprisonment, 81,507 with fine and 4 with whipping. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three convicted persons were warned and discharged; 140 were sent to the Leper Asylum at Matunga and 726 were released on probation of good conduct under Section 562 Criminal Procedure Code.

The fines imposed aggregated Rs. 420,000 but the total amount realised was Rs. 3,25,000 of which Rs. 27,000 were paid as compensation to complainants.

The Courts of Session dealt with 2,137 persons. Of these the cases of 1,705 persons were decided, while those 432 remained under trial at the close of the year. Death sentences were given to 11 persons; transportation, 110; imprisonment, 718; fine, 227; whipping, 6 and ordered to give security, 34.

The number of criminal appeals decided by the Courts was 3,034 as against 3,012 in the preceding year.

HIGH COURT.

164 cases were brought to trial at the High Court Sessions during the year, including 11 pending at the end of the previous year. Of these 142 were decided and 22 remained pending at the end of the year. There were 570 appeals for disposal before the High Court. Of these 514 were decided, leaving 56 for disposal.

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A VIRAR GRIEVANCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The level crossing, situated at Virar, is more a furlong off the station and the people, residing to the east of the station, have to cross the Railway lines to come to West and vice versa. Besides the Weekly Bazaar, situated to the east, opposite the station, attracts thousands of people, who generally cross the lines (no doubt, a transgression of the Prohibition rule) just to save a two furlong's walk. In doing so, some fatal accidents have recently occurred, which could have easily been averted, had there been a Footover-bridge near the station, for which the people there, are crying for years but in vain. I should like to request the Railway Authorities concerned, to provide a Footover-bridge running East-West at an earliest date, and prevent the untoward fatal accidents.—Yours, etc.,

RESIDENT.

LIFE IN JAIL

—:o:—

Reforms That Are Necessary.

Mr. K. Pestonji writes in the 'Leader":—

A term in jail is really an experience in life. The moment we come in contact with convicts, our prejudices almost disappear, and the outlook is materially changed. Had it not been for Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience, many people of status would not have been able to gain an insight into the jal's inner working. The whole of the administration of jails is centred on one object, 'discipline.' But it should be remembered that discipline even in jail cannot be maintained without some human touch, and if officers concerned are lacking in this and fail in their purpose, they are not worth their salt.

A political prisoner can get a fair idea of the ordinary management of the jail, but cannot have much personal knowledge of how ordinary (criminal) prisoners are treated. My information, therefore, though reliable, is second-hand.

FREE LABOUR

The Lucknow district jail stands on a big piece of grounds enclosed on all sides by a high wall. The inside is divided into several separate enclosures, each having a barrack or barracks with sufficient open space and a wall all round. To reach any barrack where prisoners are confined, you have to pass through four or five gates with gate-keepers posted at each, accompanied by a jail 'numberdar.' The function of jail, as the inspector-general once remarked, is to ensure safe custody and the health of prisoners. So you will see that one purpose is already served by such an arrangement. The Lucknow jail moreover, is a small colony in itself, mostly self-contained. It has its own water arrangement, large grain godowns, a garden growing a variety of vegetables, a hospital, grinding and oil mills, carpenter and blacksmith shops, line, brick and tile factory, 'newar,, carpet and mat making department, etc. The most wonderful thing in jail is that free labour is utilized for the whole of its working by the prisoners themselves. All repairs to jail buildings, new construction, kitchen garden and workshops labour, menial work, such as that of 'meheter,' 'mochi,' 'durzi,' 'dhobi,' etc., all this is done by them. To surpervise this, an army of 'numberdars' is created out of those 'well behaved' prisoners who have finished a certain period, and bear the high sounding official mark 'C. O.' (convict overseer) on their cap. In addition, a few are chosen as 'C. W.' (convict warder) who are paid the handsome allowance of Re. 1 a month.

In a well ventilated barrack, each prisoner is allotted a raised seat, just sufficient to spread out his bed of a mat and a blanket only. His other worldly possessions in jail are a set of clothing and two iron 'taslas,' the most ungainly things one could have seen not used even by the humblest of classes, which serve as his eating, drinking, washing, and privy pots to carry water. Rust gets on them even if they are clean and shinning. From every point of view, I think, a better metal be substituted.

JAIL ROUTINE

The jail routine starts at 4 o'clock in the morning on the striking of the gong when all prepare to get ready for work which they have to do from 6 to 11 in the morning, and 1 to 5 in the evening. The interval is spent in the barrack for the first meal and rest. The second meal is served out at 6 p.m. and they have to retire at 7 when the barrack is locked up. They cannot have their own clothing, or bedding, or eatable, or intoxicant of any kind, cannot write, send or receive a letter, or interview anyone except once in three months, and are liable to a search of their person at any time at eyrey move. No talking, whispering, shouting, or singing is permitted.

In my school days, I well remember having seen prisoners with fetters on the lags, being led by their mates to work outside the jail, breaking stone for roads. Those days are gone, and their work is now generally confined within the jail. When a prisoner breaks a jail rule, a charge sheet is mdae out, and the superintendent acting as a judge, inflicts such punishments solitary cell, fetters, and hand cuffs for a week or so, and an entry is made in his register. Flogging is done, but rarely, and in serious cases. No beating is allowed, but it is clandestinely done, and it is said that when it is mercilessly done at times, it becomes the most solemn duty of every jail employee from the superintendent downwards to hide it from public knowledge. In such a case and similar other cases, extra and extraordinary precautions are taken, and a close watch is maintained over the prisoners and employees, so that not a word could go beyond the walls.

REMISSION

It may be news to many that a prisoner has not necessarily to suffer his full term of imprisonment. The superintendent has the discretion to remit one-quarter of it, which he exercises more or less. The so-called ordinary remission in jail is about four days in a month for no breach of 'discipline,' and there is also 'special' remission for general good conduct covering the whole term. So a prisoner ordinarily gets about two months in a year. I may also add that 'discipline' and 'good conduct,' as understood in jail, is meek or unquestioned submission to the orders of the jail authorities whatever they may be. Apart from this, good cases of long terms, say three years and over, are recommended to what is called the 'revision board' by the jail superintendent when about half the sentence is served, and they result in the final release of persons if favourable reports are received from the police and other authorities.

It is said that the object of imprisonment is to keep away the convict from 'mischief' for a certain period. And it is also said that his internment gives him (not a political prisoner though) time and food to ponder and repent for his crime. Considering then, that the jails are there for serving this purpose, the resultant sufferings are not too great for the prisoner, if we exclude the inhuman an autocratic treatment of prisoners by some of the jail authorities. Some improvement and stricter supervision of food is however required. Briefly, the sufferings consist of solitary confinment, barest food to maintain life, and strictest discipline to which one is averse. These notwithstanding, it is a wonder that most people maintain their weight.

My humble suggestion is that the working hours only be spent in jail labour, and the other half devoted to teaching, reading and writing in the case of such of the convicts as are illiterate (and most of them are). For such a purpose and for advance study also suitable classes can be formed, and teachers will be available from among the convicts. The classes and further be made interesting by current news of events being read from papers, which, by the way, are prohibited in jail. This would certainly make the convicts better men when they come out.

HELP

YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

FUNDS BADLY NEEDED—PLEASE HELP

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

This Hospital gives entirely free Medical, Surgical, Gynæcological, Maternity and Dental aid to poor sufferers of all communities. The Hospital is a complete unit in itself. A large number of in-door and out-door patients treated daily.

PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 8.

EINSTEIN'S POLITICAL FAITH

His Conception Of True Aim Of Science.

The "New Leader" writes:—

A mid the many distractians of his fleeting visit to London last week Professor Albert Einstein courteously agreed to give his views on a number of matters to readers of the "New Leader." Professor Einstein is universally recognised as the greatest scientist now living. Bernard Shaw has said of him that he is one of the eight greatest men in the world, the men who were "makers of universes."

Besides being a great scientist Professor Einstein is also a Socialist. Though he owes allegiance to no political party in Germany he watches closely the activities of the Socialists. He accepts the Socialist view about the organisation of wealth. He believes its present distribution, which gives some people more money than they can usefully spend and which at the same time allows masses of people to exist in poverty, is wrong.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

It proved no easy matter to obtain the expression of opinions we desired. We read the newspaper accounts of the Professor's arrival in London. Attempts to interview him resulted in failure. Our hearts sank. But we did not give up. This job had to be put through somehow. We telephoned a mutual friend of the Professor and the "New Leader." He would do his best, but "You know," he said, "Einstein, like many other important people, is very shy and unassuming and hates publicity and Press interviews."

Further consultation, however, produced the 'excellent suggestion that the "New Leader" should entrust this friend with some questions which the Progessor could cotsider and to which he could reply. To this course the Professor agreed.

The first question put to him was:

What in your view is likely to be the influence of scientific discoveny on social progress?

His answer was:

The effect of the progress of science is to liberate human, beings from sheer muscular effort and thus to render possible the participation of everyone in the social and intellectual life of the human race.

The second question as to whether or not the influence of scientific discovery would give Capitalism a new era of greater stability and power, was rejected by the Professor on the gorund that it was not sufficiently clear what conception of Capitalism was in the mind of the questioner.

As an alternative the question was put:

Whether or not the enormous extension of human power over natural resources is likely to compel the abandonment of concentrated private ownership and control of industrial processes and their substitution by forms of communal ownership and control.

And this brought forth support for the Socialist case for public control of industry.

The Professor said:

Science has furnished us with little information on this subject. The experience of history is, however, to the effect that on ever-increasing number of economic organisations have become public property or have been placed under public control. The concentration of large-scale industry which is an economic necessity brings about the imposition of public control.

Professor Einstein was then asked:

What is the influence of science on the pursuit of world peace? Is it likely to make war so horrible and universally devastating as to compel the abandonment of armaments, or will it, contrary, merely lead to the concentration of the power to make war in the hands of the most scientifically advanced natioons?

"THE HAMMER THAT BUILDS....."

The answer demonstrates the tremendous importance which Professor Einstein attaches to ethical considerations. He replied:

The development of technical appliances, more particularly those appliances which are used in warfare, will not promote pacifism. In this sphere the (human) Will to promote ethical purposes is alone of decisive importance. The hammer that builds houses also breaks skulls.

The Professor was next asked a question of scientific interest:

What, in your opinion, has been the most important contribution (other than your own theory of "relativity") to scientific knowledge during the last five years—(a) in pure science, (b) in applied science?

To the "pure science" question he replied:

The most important contribution to science within the last five years is the elaboration of Atom-Mechanics into one consistent scientific system.

To the "applied science" question the Professor replied:

The answer to this question can hardly be given in one single statement.

STAUNCH WAR RESISTER.

And so ended the answers to our questions. His answer to the question about science and warfare reminds one that he is a staunch war resister. Last year, when asked what he would do in the event of another war breaking out, he said:

I should unconditionally refuse every direct or indirect war service and try to induce my friends to take the same stand, and this independently of any critical opinion of the causes of war.

To compulsory military training he is utterly opposed. Recently he wrote: "that compulsory military service is something to be repudiated. I regard it as a duty to conscience to oppose with all means this suppression of individual liberty."

CALLOUSNESS OF JAIL AUTHORITIES.

Ladies Forced To Spend Whole Night On Roadside

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

Miss M. N. Zutshi and other 14 ladies, who were released last evening from the Female Jail after having undergone one month's simple imprisonment for picketing the local colleges on October 3, and who passed the night on the roadside outside the Female Jail as a protest against callous treatment meted out to them by the Jail authorities, were interviewed by a Press Representative this morning.

Miss Zutshi who acted as spokesman, said:—"We were told by the Jail authorities that we would be released at 8 a.m. on the 22nd instant; but we were astonished to learn of our surprise release when all of a sudden Major Chopra accompanied by other Jail officials appeared at 6-30 p.m. in front of our cells and asked us to get ready with our kits and bags. We were all busy with our daily routine and some of us were taking evening meals. I may add that most of the "B' and "C" Class prisoners had not taken their meals while "A" Class prisoners were forced to take their meals and pack their luggage.

"They provided us five tongas which were quite insufficient for 15 ladies, 4 children and a fairly large quantity of luggage. Miss Swadesh Kumari and Sh. Lajyawati informed the Jail authorities that their parents had shifted from houses they occupied before to new ones during their internment, and they were not prepared to leave the jail at that late hour. But Major Chopra replied that he had nothing to do with that, and they would have to go."

"When after packing our goods," added Miss Zutshi, "we had come out of the jail gates, and found 5 tongas quite insufficient, for conveying so many ladies, we refused to move, and asked the Jail authorities that they should inform our relatives at least of our surprise release. But the Jail authorities did not agree to it, and we had to pass the night on the roadside in front of the jail. The jail officials before leaving us on that place definitely told us, that they could not provide as more tongas as they were helpless in that matter.

Concluding Miss Zutshi said, "I do not know, what action I will have to take in this mater, but at present, I cannot do without taking exception to the callous system of the Jail authorities in the matter of the release of the political prisoners and especially ladies at such late hours in the night.

"I may also add, that four police constables in uniform remained sitting near us, under the trees, for the whole night, and two C.I.D. men were hiding in the out-houses outside the Jail. Police constables in plain clothes on cycles kept patrolling the road in the night between the Female and the Borstal Jails."

ORDERS ARE ORDERS

Early in the morning when after persistent requests some relatives of the released prisoners were allowed to go up to the Female Jail, some of the prominent local (Congress) workers had an interview with a jail official, who replied, that the orders were received in the afternoon, and he could not detain them. In compliance with those orders, he arranged five tongas for their conveyance and also offered his Motor Car, which they refused to accept. He could not do more in the matter. Concluding, he said, that orders were orders and he had to carry them out.

TAKEN HOME IN PROCESSION.

Several friends and relatives of the released prisoners were present this morning outside the Jail. A number of ladies were also present outside the Borstal Jail, who were not allowed access to the Female Jail. The released ladies were garlanded, and at 9 a.m. all marched towards the City. Several prisoners in the Female Jail bade them adieu by shouting "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai," and other slogans. And several political prisoners in the Borstal Jail hearing the shouts, responded with similar cries and some of them managed to have a glance of patriotic ladies, from their cells. The entire crowd was filmed between the two jails, by an amateur cinema photographer.

The party singing national songs arrived at the residence of Miss Zutshi at Panch Mahal Road, where they were served tea and breakfast. When the party of Miss Zutshi arrived near the outer gate of the Borstal Jail, three jail lorries, carrying 35 male volunteers and three ladies, who were arrested in Delhi on "Jawahar Day," and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment under Section 17-A, of the Cr. L.A.A., arrived, and finding their passage blocked, stopped outside on the Race Course Road. The prisoners in the lorries also shouted national cries in order to add their quota to the welcome accorded to the released lady prisoners.—"Muslim Outlook."

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Cures Radically
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WITHOUT OPERATION
In 15 Minutes At One Sitting.
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In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

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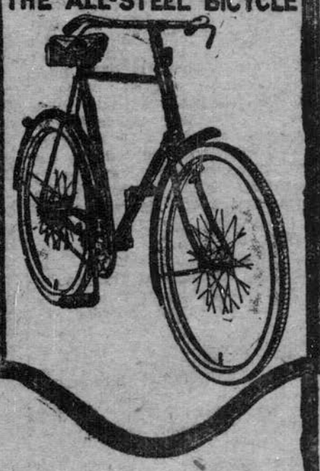

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RALEIGH
THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
which is entirely manufactured in the vast Raleigh works in England
Easier and smoother riding combined with great strength give you better value for your money.
Free Raleigh catalogues from—
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
313, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes of different provinces, after continued use of F. P. Pills and comparing with other medicines, declare that these Pills are the safest and surest among all drugs, pessaries and rubber goods and perceptively postponing conception. Price 4 months pills Rs. 2/4. Details Free.
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BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort,
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,87,300.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TEA & TEA SHARES

More than 360 p. c. dividends have been declared by Dooars Gardens managed by Indians, and the present value of some of these shares is 20 times their face value. Nogengonj Tea Company's Garden being under the same Dooars Directorate and situated as it is in the Upper Assam tea district, which is 1½ times more productive and yields tea of higher value than the Dooars, can be expected to beat even the existing records. TEA of this Garden has been fetching high prices during the last 2 years, the crops in 1931 is expected to mount upto 400 Mds. RICH TEAS from this and other gardens are sold directly through us at competitive prices. Cheaper teas are also available. AGENTS WANTED to sell tea and tea shares, liberal commission given. Apply to the ASSAM BENGAL TEA SYNDICATE, 14 OLD COURT HOUSE LANE, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SAHARA BLADES

for Gillette type Safety Razor with WIDE AND KEEN CUTTING EDGES. EVERY BLADE SOLD UNDER MONEY BACK GUARANTEE, SAHARA lasts longer and yields many pleasant creamy shaves than other Blades on the Markets. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
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177, Hornby Road, Bombay.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN:—A public meeting will be held at Azad Maidan to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. under the auspices of the Marwadi Praja Parishad.

TAROON SWARAJ SANGH.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) on Nawab Tank Maidan, Mazagaon.

—:o:—

BHARAT ARTISTS' UNION:—The Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bharat Artists' Union, writes:—'Bharat Artists' Union has been dissolved since 21st inst.

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—S.S. "Clan Graham" arrived in London on the morning of 8th inst.

Steamer "Clan MacFaggart" left Liverpool on the evening of 23rd.

—:o:—

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY:—A General Meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

—:o:—

SOCIALISM AND CAPITALISM:—A public lecture on "Socialism and Capitalism" will be delivered by Prof. Pestonji A. Wadia, M.A., on Wednesday (3rd. prox.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the J. N. Petit Institute, 312 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

—:o:—

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION:—The Annual General Meeting of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will be held in the rooms of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 31 Murzban Road, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

—:o:—

NEW WADI FAIR SWADESHI PROPAGANDA:—In aid of the Swadeshi propaganda carried on by the residents of the New Wadi, Thakurdwar, the Management of the Wadi Fair have arranged a programme of vocal music by Professor B. R. Deodhar of the Indian School of Music for to-night (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the New Wadi Hall. Admission will be by tickets.

—:o:—

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY:—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday 3rd prox. at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when papers will be read on (1) "Notes on a Few Recent Incidents of Anthropological Interest" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, and (2) "A Note on the Tibetan Method of Computing Distance by means of Tea-Cups" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 3rd December 1930. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

—:o:—

Ladies Procession To-morrow.

Under the auspices of Shree Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, a ladies procession will start at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Friday) from Keshav Baug, Princes Street, and will pass through Juma Masjid, Zaveri Bazar, Bhuleshwar, Thakordwar, Girgaum, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon Back Road, and disperse at Madhav Baug, with sales of Khadi by Jaishree Raijee.

—:o:—

THE EDUCATIONAL REFORM CIRCLE:—This has been affiliated to the All-India Education Associations, by special invitation and Atiya Begum Saheba has been invited as a special delegate to the All-Asia Educational Conference, Benares. She will deliver Discourses on "Rural Education Indispensible in the Making of a Nation" and on her special Syllabus on "Foundation Education and Academic Education" and on "The Downfall of India through its defective system of Education".

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of S t Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.) on Saturday at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.).

The Swami will also conduct another class in English on Bhagawata at the Poddar School, Santa Cruz, on Sunday at 9 A.M. (S.T.).

RS. 5 FOR "INQUILAB ZINDABAD."

PESHAWAR, Nov. 25.

Capt. Cobb, City Magistrate, has sentenced three men to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each for shouting "Inquilab Zindabad" while accompanying arrested picketers in the City Fires were paid and the men released.

TO THE RESCUE OF BOMBAY MERCHANTS!

Mysterious Handbills Broadcast In City Streets For Their Benefit.

A LETTER THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF WHETHER HARTALS IN BOMBAY ARE FAILURES OR NOT.

The following two handbills issued from mysterious sources but broadcast in the streets of Bombay tell their own tale. The first letter is an eloquent reply to the canards that hartals in Bombay Cloth Markets are over while the second letter—a bad piece of propaganda sheet—takes for granted that Bombay merchants have no eyes to see things for themselves and hence this apparently "wide-awake" merchant helps them to find their way to salvation!

—:o:—

Extract From A Letter Received In Bombay By Last Mail.

—:o:—

WHY BOMBAY IS LOSING HER BUSINESS?

"This week we have received letters from merchants in Madras and Colombo offering for several of our old standard lines of piece-goods which we have kept confined to you for many years. They say that they are unable to buy these goods through you as they did formerly, on account of the difficulty of clearing the goods and because the Bombay market is continually closed.

DOES CONGRESS WORD COUNT?

While we greatly value the old connection which we have had for so many years with your esteemed firm we cannot continue to sit idle and, as you tell us that you are unable to do any forward business on account of Congress restrictions, we are reluctantly compelled to advise you that we are arranging to sell the goods you used to buy from us to these new clients in Madras and Colombo."

—:o:—

WIDE AWAKE MERCHANT.

—:o:—

"THERE ARE NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO WILL NOT SEE"

This proverb seems to have written with particular regard to we Bombay Merchants and the attitude we are at present adopting towards our own businesses.

We wilfully shut our eyes To the Fact that our Existence Depends on our Buying and Selling Textile Goods.

BUYING AND SELLING TEXTILE GOODS.

We wilfully shut our eyes To the effects of our present attitude on The Textile Trade.

We wilfully shut our eyes To the Ruin we are making of our Businesses and all our Connections.

We wilfully shut our eyes To the Fact that restriction of Trade Does not Promote True Swadeshism.

We wilfully shut our eyes To the good example set by the Merchants of Calcutta, Madras and other centres.

We wilfully shut our eyes To the Fact that Competitors are Reaping Benefit from our Blindness.

We wilfully shut our eyes To the Fact that we are Helping Congress, To Our Own Detriments.

Congress Promises but is not able to "deliver the goods."

"Once I was blind but nonw I see."

One Bombay Merchant.

CONGRESS OFFICE UNDER TREE.

Arrested For Shouting "Seditious" Cries.

CHANDPUR, Nov. 26.

Eight volunteers were arrested in front of Nutun Bazar Excise shop under the Picketing Ordinance. A public meeting was held protesting against the lathi charge upon volunteers recently in Puran Bazar.

Rajshahi.—Natore Congress Office was recently shifted to Upper Bazar owing to the intervention of the owner of the house. The owner of the present building has now asked Congress to vacate; in the event of a house not being available, the Congress my shift the office under a big tree.

Pabna.—Eight volunteers who who were went to Ishurdi to see off Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose are reported to have been arrested at the station on a charge of shouting seditious cries.

DR. KABBUR'S SENTENCES TO RUN CONSECUTIVELY.

68-Year Old Pleader Jailed.

(From Our Correspondent).

DDHARWAR, Nov. 26.

Eight Volunteers were arrested at Shiggaun for forest satyagraha on 24th. Six leaders of Hungund (Bijapur District) including Sjt. Raghavendrarao Desai pleader of 68 years, were sntenced to six months' rigorous and Rs. 200 fine each, in default 1½ months more under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Thirteen others were sentenced to three months rigorous and Rs. 50 fine, in default one month more.

Sjt. Anantbhat Kundapur, a staunch Congress and Hindustan Sevadal worker, residing at Haralgal, (Dharwar District) for the last eighteen years' was yesterday served with a notice under 46 District Police Act to quit the five neighbouring talukas, within forty-eight hours by the Sub-divisional magistrate.

Doctor Kabbur's sentences are to run consecutively and not concurrently as previously published.

SARAI LOHARU RIOT APPEAL.

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26

Meerut—Mr. Smith, Session Judge, delivered judgment in Sarai Lohara Rioting Case appeals. Seventeen men had been sentenced by the lower Court to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from two years rigorous to six months and fine. The Sessions Judge has acquitted five persons and reduced the sentences of two persons from 2 to 1 year's rigorous. The appeal of others was rejected. The accused included several prominent men of the town.

C. P. "WAR COUNCIL" MEMBER ARRESTED.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Nov. 26.

Babasaheb Deshmukh, the newly elected member, C. P. Marathi "War Council" was arrested at Chanda on his way to Nagpur.

SURAT EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

For Publishing Jawahar's Speech.

SURAT, Nov. 25.

Maganlal Harilal Mitra, editor, printer and publisher of "Jayasatyagraha," a daily Congress organ, which was recently started and Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal Badami, keeper of Jain Vijayanand Press at which the paper is printed were arrested this morning charged under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act, 117, Indian Penal Code and Section 3 of the Ordinance Six for publishing articles instigating the public not to pay land revenue and passages from Pandit Jawaharlal's speech.

Sjt. Mangaldas Jariwala and Maganlal Gajjar who were sentenced yesterday in connection with picketing have filed an appeal at the Sessions Court. Sessions Judge Mr. K. W. Barlee has admitted the appeal and ordered their release on bail.

It is now definitely decided that Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside over the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference to be held here on the 29th and 30th November.—A. P.

PICKETING LIQUOR SHOP.

Muslim Volunteer Sentenced.

Shiukhan Bahadurkhan, a volunteer of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma was placed before Mr. G. R. Khot'az, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, charged under Section 4 of the Picketing Ordinance on Wednesday.

Mr. Barodia appearing for the prosecution said that the accused was picketing a liquor shop at Clare Road on Tuesday and molested customers who wanted to enter the shop.

The owner of the liquor shop and the customer alleged to have been molested were examined as witnesses.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

The accused denied having picketed the shop and complained that the Constable who arrested him had assaulted him.

The Magistrate examined Sub-Inspector Savant on this point who said that the accused had made such a complaint at the Police Station.

On the evidence before him the Magistrate convicted the accused and as he refused to apologise sentenced him to four months' hard labour.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE.

Two young Muslim volunteers were then put up for trial on a similar charge. They were arrested while picketing a liquor shop at Bellasis Road.

The Magistrate acquitted one of them as the evidence against him was conflicting, but sentenced the other accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

National Christian Party.

—:o:—

The Secretary of the Nationalist Christian Party writes:—

Mr. J. S. S. Malelu, Vice-President of the Nationalist Christian Party has resigned his office for personal reasons and his office will remain vacant for the present.

"A CENTURY OF MECHANICAL MIRACLES"

—:o:—

New York's 46-Storey Sky-Scraper.

A Forty-six-storey palace sky-scraper hotel is rising on Park Avenue to-day and exactly 101 years ago the old Tremont House in Boston opened its doors America's first "modern" hotel. Between these extremes a century of mechanical miracles stretches its length. The new Waldorf-Astoria will be equipped with all the baths and radio sets and running ice water and uniformed jackeys and private garages that New Yorkers have come to expect of the hotel of to-day. The old Tremont House, as described in Jefferson Williamson's "The American Hotel," as a tremendous innovation lighted its public rooms with the new tangled gaslight, although the bedrooms—private bedrooms, mind you, instead of the dormitory effect that inns usually provided—were furnished with candles. The plumbing, of the very latest variety, consisted of cold water laid on in the kitchen laundry, and basement "bathing-rooms." And most novel of all every bedroom was supplied with its own cake of yellow soap. Yet the Tremont House by no means lacked splendor. Built at the then tremendous cost of $300,000, its architecture was dignified and imposing, its office—which began to be called the lobby about 1850—had a marble floor, its main dining-room was seventy feet long and decorated to the hilt, and its manager for the first time in American hotel history was filled with zeal for his guest's comfort.

The history of the American hotel is in miniature the social history of the country. The tavern, whose guest demanded no more than a full stomach and space to lie down, followed the frontier as it proceeded westward. In the effect East the frontier was going out of fashion as quickly as possible. America, the young democracy, built its hotels in lieu of the palaces it might not have: the hotel guests were the kings, each a monarch in his own right. And, like monarchs, they behaved royally, demanding the best and getting it. In the fifty years that followed the opening of the Tremont House the gaslight began to give way to electric light, the cold water in the basement was replaced by elegant bath-rooms with walnut-and-mahogany-inclosed plumbing, guests who had toiled up six flights of stairs now rode airily in an elevator, and steam heat, the telephone, and meals a la carte at all hours made the hotel guest's life worth living.

Nothing in the evolution of the modern hotel is more interesting than the rise and fall—of the hotel clerk. At first the first assistant to the host, the man who received guests, dispensed room keys and advice, and did the carving for the midday meal he speedily advanced, as the elegance of the lobby around him increased, in a position of influence and splendour surpassed by few public men. He was, by tradition, the possessor and the proud wearer of as many diamonds as his shirt-front would hold: he could quell a temperamous guest with a look: he was a man of affairs, an authority on the life of the city. Those persons who to-day still admit a timidity in the presence of the hotel clerk pale descendant as he is of his proud ancestor come honestly enough by their fears. Even in a democratic puddle, there was be a biggest frog. And to his lucrative dealing in diamonds, which he lavishly bought and sold, the hotel clerk was the forerunner of the racketeer.

Dharwar.—Six volunteers went for Forest Satyagraha on Monday at Haveri where they were arrested by 150 police under the Dy. S. P. and other officers, the latter cursing the accused as they got no food or water.

NEXT ISSUE OF "SUNDAY CHRONICLE."

—:o:—

The next issue of the "Sunday Chronicle" will contain five pages of pictures relating to the Satyagraha movement, from various parts of India.

Interesting articles of local importance will be a feature of this week's issue. Mr. Brailsford's Northern India experiences will be found particularly interesting.

Agents are requested to order their copies early to avoid disappointment.

BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LD.

Dividend At Rate Of 5 d Per Share To Be Declared

(Incorporated in Britain.)

The Annual Report of the British Burmah Petroleum Company, Limited, to be issued shortly states that the Trading Profit amounted to £2,15,201.

Adding to the Gross Profit Interest and Sundry Receipts, and deducting Sundry Charges, Debenture Interest, Depreciation, Income Tax and Salaries, a net profit is shown of £1,36,404. Adding balance brought over from previous year the net available profits are £1,47,485-15-1.

	£		
Transferred to Debenture Sinking Fund Account	41,562	0	0
Interim Divident at 1½d. per share paid on 30th June 1930	20,063	13	9
Transferred to Reserve Account	15,000	0	0
Total	76,625	13	9
Leaving Balance Profit	70,860	1	4
Total	147,485	15	1

Shareholders were informed by a Circular issued on 17th May last that the Government of India has increased the Excise Duty on indigenous Kerosene by 50 per cent., while reducing the duty on imported Kerosene. It was estimated that this would reduce the revenue of the company by some £50,000 per annum, equivalent to over £20,000 for the period of 5 months during which the new scale of taxation has been operative.

The Directors recommend for declaration at the Forthcoming General Meeting a Balance Dividend at the rate of 5d. per share, free of income-tax, payable on the 29th January 1931, to shareholders on the Books of the Company on 17th December 1930.

The year's expenditure on Capital Account at the Field amounted to £2,277-9-6 and at the Refinery to £3,858-1-1. A sum of £25,944-13-5 has been written off Refinery and Field assets, calculated at the same rate as last year. The production of Crude Oil has again declined, in spite of efforts made to offset this by drilling further wells in the remaining proved territory owned by the Company. Any substantial increase in the quantity of oil won will be dependent upon the results of the tests now being made on the areas of the Salay and British Burmah Deep Drilling Companies.

Suit Against Tyre Manufacturers

—:o:—

LAHORE, Nov. 25.

Justice Addison passed orders to-day in the application for transfer of a suit of Rs. 40,000 brought by the Lahore Cycle and Motor Agency against Michalth and Company well known tyre manufacturers. In the course of the order the learned judge remarked that it being a lengthy suit, it would be convenient in the interest of justice that the judge who heard all the evidence from beginning to end was the proper person to hear the arguments and decide the case. The case was accordingly transferred to the file of Lala Dewanchand senior sub-judge, Montgomery, in whose court it was pending.

At the resumed hearing of the appeal ebfore a Divisional Bench consisting of Justices Bhide and Rupp, Moolchand counsel for the appellant read extracts from the prosecution evidence and submitted that none of the eye witnesses have been able to identify Sherjung. "To convict a person on the mere statement of a approver was unjustified.

EXCITEMENT IN FORT.

—:o:—

Considerable excitement was also caused in Fort when about six lady volunteers posted themselves in front of foreign cloth shops. Anticipating the arrests of the ladies large crowds collected near the shops. The picketing went on for about an hour, but the police did not arrive. The pickets were then withdrawn.

Rangoon.—As a result of house searches on Monday by police one pistol was found in the house of N. L. Barua, while one revolver and some chemicals were seized from the house of Mazumdar a B. A. Student, hailing from Chittagong All of them were arrested.—A. P.

Rajshahi—Speaking at the opening of the Club House of Boy Scouts Association the Organising Secretary Mr. N. N. Bhore expressed condemnation of the Civil Disobedience Movement and expressed opinion, that Scout movement if guided on proper lines, should form the future national militia of India.—A. P.

Rugby.—At the second League Conference for concerted economic action on Tuesday after Sir Sydney Chapman had announced the abolition by January 15th, of British Dvestuggs safeguarding, Germany, France and Poland declared themselves prepared to review their reservation to the 1928 Convention on Exnort and Import Prohibitions.—B. O. W.

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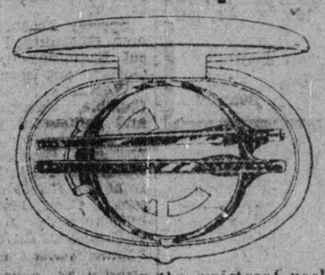

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BURNING OF HOUSES IN BORSAD.

—:o:—

Govt. Unable To Prace Cause Of The Fire.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

With reference to the various accounts that have appeared in the press regarding the burning of houses in the Khanpur village of Borsad Taluka the following facts elicited from inquiries made by the Collector of Kaira will be of interest:

A fire broke out in a house at Khanpur at midnight. The village schoolmaster was probably the first to notice the flames and he raised the alarm. The neighbouring people, including the Dharalas and Muhammadans, rushed up to the scene to extinguish the fire. No one threw stones or missiles at those who went to put out the fire, as alleged in the press reports. The fire could not be soon brought under control as it was late at night and the houses were filled with combustible materials. Every effort was made to check the fire from spreading. The cause of the fire is still unknown.

Appeal By Prabhat Pheri.

—:o:—

M. S. Adhikari a law student, and Ramchandra who were sentenced to 6 months' alorg with six others by the Chief Presidency Magistrate made a petition before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court for admission of their revisional application.

Mr. G. N. Thakore and Mr. N. N. Mazumdar appeared on behalf of the petitioners.

All the accused were members of the Karnatak Prabhat Pheri, and were arrested on October 16 while proceeding along the Bazar Gate Street, in Fort. The Magistrate in convicting them held that as the accused were singing revolutionary songs, they were assisting the operations of the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangha whose object was also to sing such songs and which was declared an unlawful association.

Their Lordships admitted the application and issued a rule.

"MAHRATTA" EDITOR RELEASED FROM JAIL.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 26.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Editor of the "Mahratta" of Poona who was undergoing his term of imprisonment in the Thana Jail was released this morning.

College Of Physicians And Surgeans Of Bombay.

—:o:—

Out of 166 candidates who appeared at the Final L.C.P.S. Examination held in the current month the following 66 have passed:—

S. Acharya (NMC); Pattar K. Annathurao (N.M.C.); N. R. Apte (NMC); P D Athavle (P); Miss Yakhobeth J. Benjamin (A); D. Bhandare (P); D Bhat (A); K Bhat (A); P H Bhat (NMC); Jyotiprakash Bhatnagar (I); Miss Lillian Dalpatbhai Christie (A); D B Churi (NMC); S J Dalal (A); B E Daruvala (GMC); B R Desai (A); P J Desai (A); R R Devdhar (P); G Dhapre (A); B M Gokhale (P); David Jacab (A); S Jahagirdar (P); R R Joshi (A); T R Joshi H (S); D R Khadilkar (P); V V Khasnis (P); A N Khatav (P); P J Khurana H (S); Bhimrao Konnur-Huche (P); L D Kukday (P); J S Mankad H (S); C D Mansharmani H (S); R R Marathe (P); Miss Bhanumati D Mehta (A); G A Mhatre (NMC); D K Oka (NMC); R H Oza (A); Miss Krishrabai Laxmiram Pandit (P); S B Pandit (NMC); A A Patel (A); S L Patel (A); A N Patkar (NMC); Miss Julia B Pawar (P); S K Pradhan (P); N R Purandare (NMC); N Ramchandra Purandare (P); S N Ranade (P); R B Ranjane (P); Miss Mary Sitaram Samudre (P); Sardar Gurbaxsingh Maluksingh Sandhoo (NMC) Narsinha R Setlur (NMC); N Shah (A); R H Shah (A); S M A Sheikh H (S); M S Sheth (A); M B Shinde (P); Parambur Sivaprakasa Sivasankaran L.M.P.; Madras; K V Soneji H (S); N M A Soomro H (S); G G Tembe (NMC); V K Thapar (NMC); Syed A Tirmizie (NMC); Malik K Tulpurkar (GSMC); M E Variava (NMC); Miss Bhanumati D Vaidev (NMC); L V Vyas (A); R A Bhagwat (I).

POONA "DICTATOR" JAILED.

—:o:—

Mr. Shivram Kelkar Gets One Year R. I.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov 26.

Mr. Shivram Kelkar, the Poona "Dictator" was sentenced to one year, Mr. Bhogilal, a prominent Editor, Mr. Bhogilal, a prominent merchant and four others were sentenced to three months rigorous under the Criminal Law Amendment Act by the Additional District Magistrate to-day. There is a partial hartal to-day. Mr. Shankerra Phulamridker of the Voters as Association is the next "Dictator".

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1930.

TOO LATE ?

—:o:—

"Too Late" is said to be writ large on the history of the British in India. Of this well-known dictum Sir Albion Banerji had to remind the British in a plain manner at a meeting in London. "The British are always too late", he said, and pointed out how only four years ago the Congress vainly asked for a Round Table Conference, which is now convened, perhaps too late. Barely a year ago, he added, the Congress demanded Dominion Status, which demand was then unheeded, but which is now a little seriously discussed, when, possibly, it is too late. The only way in which he hopes the situation can be retrieved is to grant Dominion Status immediately, though he recognises that its acceptance by the Congress even now is only a possibility rather than a probability. We would only add that the possibility is becoming fainter and fainter of Britain's granting even a limited form of "Dominion Status", when one notices the efforts steadily pursued by British politicians to side-track that issue. And it seems that Britain will again be too late. That impression is strengthened by the complacent manner in which her most influential politicians are only dallying with the Indian question at a Conference from which the true leaders of India are absent. Even those who have been simple enough to put faith in the Conference and attended it are yet ignorant of even the terms of the Conference, are still being duped with vague if catchy phrases, and are being led or rather misled into what they consider to be the direction of Dominion Status but which may turn out to be anything but that.

Ceaseless and pompous talk of an All-India Federation seems to have beguiled the Indian delegates into dropping their demand for an immediate assurance that the Conference must formulate a scheme of Dominion Status with few, if any, reservations, for the period of transition. That assurance is not given and Federation is dangled before the Indian delegates as something much grander that Dominion Status. Now Federation is as deceptive a term as is Provincial Autonomy. It is well-known how some reactionaries glibly talk of granting Provincial Autonomy when what they really mean is the transference of power not to the people of the province but to the Provincial Governor or his Council not responsible to the Provincial Legislative Council. Similarly Federation may be understood in more senses than one. It does not necessarily connote even a fair measure of responsible Government. It does connote a much wider Provincial Autonomy than Unitary Government contemplates. But then Provincial Autonomy itself is an ambiguous expression, and even the genuine type of such autonomy is worth little without autonomy at the centre. Besides, certain types of Federation are not compatible with a strong Central Government. Just at present Federation suggests to us only complication. And the contemplated Federal scheme will not be clear until essential details are worked out and accepted generally, especially with regard to the question what power the Provinces are prepared to surrender to the Federal Government in consideration of their having a share in it.

It is by now fairly clear that whatever may be their own real wishes, the Princes and the "representatives" are being used by the British Delegation at the Conference to cause the utmost complication in the scheme of Federation, so that minimum power may be transferred to the people, and a cumbrous form of Federation should be devised, calculated to be a drag on the country's march towards complete responsible Government. It is the old, old policy of "divide and rule", followed in a new way. That is why we say that the British are dallying with the Indian situation. More plainly they are playing with fire. Every time they have over-estimated their capacity to suppress "the insurgence of national aspirations" in India and underestimated the peoples' capacity to resist coercion. The whole world has now beheld with wonder the phenomenal spirit of non-violent resistance among millions of men and women and even children, kindled not only among the intelligentsia but even among the poor uneducated villagers. Is it possible that a nation so awakened would be deceived by a spurious scheme of Federation of the type which is being contemplated in London? The lesson taught by America was taken to heart by Britain for a time; and Canada, Australia and South Africa were saved to the Empire. Britain was nearly too late in Ireland and feels with a sigh of relief that she was not too late. She seems still blindly over-confident about India. Is it the desire of Britain that Destiny should begin writing "Too Late" on the latest chapter of British history in India?

ANOTHER OPTIMIST.

We commented recently on the optimism of Mr. Snowden. While a good deal is being said but little is being done by the MacDonald Government to solve the vexed problem of unemployment in Britain, it is comforting for the British people to know from their Chancellor of the Exchequer that things are brighter for their trade and industry, though curiously the expected brightness does not convince the Welsh miners and the workers in the North of England who find employers offering them less employment. But let the unemployed possess their souls in patience. Another optimist has come forward to cheer them on. Only a few months more, and with the Tories back to political power a new haven will be prepared for them. Mr. Baldwin is the optimist. At a Tory gathering he made the amazing announcement that "the Conservatives were the only united party." Being a man of peace, Mr. Baldwin has visualised peace all round. Hushed is the voice of the Rothermere-Beaverbrook opposition. Empire Free Traders now know the futility of creating a schism in Conservative ranks. No more will there be any talk about "Baldwin Must Go". Has he not chastised the malcontents in the party who presume to call names, to utter that vulgar phrase 'the old gang'? But after this heroic speech, will Mr. Baldwin be really able to lead against the Labourites, who are discreetly and tactfully helped by Mr. Lloyd George, a united host in the electoral fray and come back to power? It appears an extremely doubtful proposition.

WHY NOT A PUBLIC INQUIRY?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Director of Information has issued a Press Communique, wherein he charges "casual visitors" to Borsad taluka with having given to the public "hysterical stories." He gives cover to accounts by the Collector of Kaira as, in his opinion, they represent a "true picture" of what is happening there. This "true picture" admits that "less than one-third of the Borsad villages have been affected by the campaign for the non-payment of land revenue, that houses of Patidars have been evacuated and their absence was conspicuous, and that only one or two had returned after paying the arrears of land revenue." This "true picture" agrees in substance with the "hysterical stories" given by "casual visitors", and if one is true how the other is "hysterical" is more than the Director of Information can explain, unless different weights and measures of assessing "Truth" are to be applied. Perhaps, India being a land of different weights and measures, the Director of Information has fallen into that temptation.

The statement of the Collector says that "majority of Patidars were anxious to pay and return but were kept in fields by a small body of die-hards." Will the Collector or the Director of Information publish the figures of revenue due, and so far collected, and publish from week to week the revenue collected as it is being paid in? That will give the true picture of actuals. We know how sensitive the Director of Information is. In a recent case where the local vernacular Press had published the facts of a Bhatia minor girl of Calcutta having been sent to prison for picketing and where a solitary Bombay paper, by oversight, mentioned Bombay instead of Calcutta, he, like a Jack-in-the Box, popped out with a dementi stating that the incident had not taken place in Bombay. This action of his is in strange contrast with the solid silence he imposed on himself regarding happenings in Bardoli and Kaira which for days together appeared in Bombay and Gujarat Press and which told a "harrowing tale".

We find that he has now begun to contradict *some* items. Is the public to infer that what he does not contradict he tacitly accepts; if so this uncontradicted matter is so large and serious that it calls for public enquiry; and may I suggest the appointment by Government of such a committee consisting of officials and non-officials as would inspire public confidence? If the Government are not so disposed, will they allow a non-official public enquiry to be held? I ask this as we know how much welcome such public enquiries are to Government, because as soon as they are appointed the Government ban them. In this connection I should like to emphasise that what is happening in Bardoli and Kaira is too tragic to be dismissed as "hysterical stories" by "casual visitors". A man who has never been in the tropics does not know what a thunder storm means; a man who has never looked at Gersoppa Falls can have but a faint idea of a cataract, and he who has not seen with his eyes what is happening at Bardoli and Kaira can have no idea of the great and moving drama of humanity that is taking place there, and of the ways, means and methods employed by subordinate officials whom I should like to dub the "Bumbles of Bardoli and Kaira". I ask for an enquiry in the name of the people of Bardoli and Kaira, whose rights and liberties are being subverted, whose properties are being sold at auction prices, whose fields now lie waste and desolate. I ask for an enquiry in the name and by virtue of those Eternal Laws of Justice, Fairplay and Equity which are being violated. I ask for an enquiry in the name of "Truth" and plead for it for the sake of future. Unless the past is reversed I dread to think of the future. Are higher officials aware what methods are being employed against non-violent and non-resisting peasantry, thus tarnishing the name of Government? How is it that higher officials do not restrain petty officials who are acting in a manner untrue to the Revenue Code? It is the duty of the Government, for their own good name if for nothing else, to hold an enquiry into allegations so openly and publicly made. The denial of incidents here or there by the Director of Information will not do.

—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

AS A JAPANESE PROLETARIAT SEES IT

(BY Y. N.)

India who was once proud of her flourishing textile industry, which had been satisfying the demand of the luxurious people of Europe, is nowhere now and some people point out that this was due to the hostility of the British manufacturers to economic expansion of India. It however, cannot be denied that the present economic state of India is the very fruit of the British administration in India; we might have seen an entirely different India if another nation had not obtained control over her.

Although it is a fact that India has got modern factories, railways and towns as a result of the activity of the Britishers, this modernisation, at the same time, has caused the decline of the village which has been the central structure of the Indian society since time immemorial. It is needless to say that capitalism on the modern scale is in the making even in India, but taken as a whole she remains one of the poorest countries in the world for which any citation of proof might hardly be required.

However, the relation between Great Britain and India, that of a people who hold a "subject" country as a "Dependency", is destined to undergo a radical change with the awakening of the latter.

WIDER SCOPE OF MOVEMENT.

In the past there occurred many a local unrest but they had not taken a national form until the Non-Co-operation Movement had started in the year 1919. And the present movement is the second of this sort standing on a more sound national basis and on a broader scale. It has introduced various methods as its tactics to attain the final object, e.g. technical breaches of the law, boycott of British goods and establishment of Swadeshi, but the fact that they are intended for weakening the British economic hold over India can scarcely be denied. Here we notice the great influence of Mahatma Gandhi who has a strong belief that Swaraj can only be attained through Swadeshi.

The present national movement which had been started by Mahatma Gandhi on the 7th of April this year is to be studied from various aspects, i.e. economical political, social and religious. Some people in Japan urge that this movement is purely political and aims at the emancipation of the Indian people from foreign domination. Some say that this movement is religious because it is under the guidance of the great saint, Mahatma Gandhi, whose creed in this campaign is non-violence based on the Hindu religious doctrine. Ahimsa, while others consider this campaign as simply economical which stands for the economic independence of India by spreading Swadesnism among the Indian masses.

CLASS STRUGGLE.

These aspects, however, involve only a partial truth. We should look upon this movement as a special sort of a class struggle in which proletariat India is opposing British Bourgeoisie. In this meaning, the present Indian national movement is not merely a political, economical, or religious, confined to India only, but a most up-to-date form of a proletarian campaign based on the class struggle and on this account it will invite world-wide interest.

One of the outstanding features in the civilised countries to-day is the existence of a class struggle between capital and labour, bourgeoisie and proletariat. The conflict between those two classes is not only limited internally, but it tends to be an international affair. So-called international organizations such as intersational labour conference which is held annually, or the

(Continued on Page 7.)

MACDONALD, THE PHRASE MAKER.

—:o:—

LEFT WING SOCIALISTS' EFFORT TO ROUSE INTEREST IN INDIA

(BY A. FENNER BROCKWAY.)

LONDON, Nov. 14. By Air Mail.

The Round Table Conference has opened in a mood of vague good-will. In a speech prior to the Conference, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald mentioned "Dominion Status". I was surprised that he should approach definiteness in this way. The pressure of the Congress movement in India, I thought, is at last making the Government step towards the edge of reality. But in the next edition of the newspapers there was an official correction. Mr. MacDonald had not said "Dominion Status" but "freedom in self-government"—a phrase which may meaning much or nothing. I am told that those who were present were under the impression that the Premier did in fact say "Dominion Status". The most careful speaker of course makes occasional slips of this kind, and one does not criticise Mr. MacDonald for that. The significant thing is that it was thought necessary to issue the correction.

LOVER OF PHRASES.

Mr. MacDonald's speech at the opening of the Conference made the blunder of criticising the Civil Disobedience movement. Why at least could he not leave it alone? His words can only have had the effect of intensifying opposition in India, whilst the Indian members of the Conference must have been conscious, as he spoke, that the Congress represents the decisive power in India and that they have no authoritative capacity. I sometimes think that Mr. MacDonald loves phrases so much that he does not consider whether they express the truth. In this speech, for instance, he said that "the way of co-operation has always been the path of the pioneers." Historically, this is just untrue. The pioneers have always been those who have struck out on new paths alone, rebels in defiance of the "law and order" of their time. They have been inspired by the ideal of co-operation in the fullest sense, just as Gandhi is, but they have seen that the basis of co-operation must be freedom and justice, and to gain that they have declined to co-operate in coercion and wrong.

This week Commander Kenworthy and myself have put questions in the House of Commons regarding the Gandhi-Nehru terms. Kenworthy urged that the correspondence between the Congress leaders, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, and the Viceroy should be published as a White Paper. Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied that he would place copies in the House of Commons Library, and, if it be generally desired by M.P.'s, would consider the possibility of publication as a White Paper. The volume of "Hear, hears" should have indicated to Mr. Benn that it 'is' a general desire.

WHY WERE CONGRESS TERMS REFUSED?

The question which I put was related to the refusal of the terms. Which of them proved unacceptable to the Government? Which of them was inconsistent with the declared policy of the Labour Party? I received no specific answer. All Mr. Benn would do was to refer me to the correspondence and to Lord Irwin's reply.

Last Saturday afternoon I attended a meeting of the London Federation of the Commonwealth of India League. I had to arrive late and found the audience in considerable state of excitement. Both Indians and Englishmen were interrupting the platform aggressively. I found it was the old conflict between Dominion Status and Independence. The Rev. A. D Belden (an outspoken Socialist and champion of India) who was presiding, appealed to me for my view. I said that politically there is little difference between Dominion Status and Independence but psychologically there is all the difference in the world. India's right to independence cannot be denied.

PUBLICITY EFFORT.

In a recent letter I told how representatives of various organisations in England sympathetic to India's claims had met in conference and had decided to publish a fortnightly bulletin of happenings in India, with the object of sending it to members of Parliament and other public men and women, such as writers, ministers of religion and officials of political, social and educational organisations. We are issuing our first bulletin this week. It contains a description of her visit to Bihar by Miss Slade; an account of the Congress resistance to the Viceroy's seizure-of-property Ordinance in Bombay; a vivid report of the Bardoli tax-refusal campaign; the Gandhi-Nehru peace terms; an analysis of the imprisonments; the trade returns showing the effect of the boycott; and a number of news items revealing the repressive regime. The British public is in almost complete ignorance about events in India. I hope our bulletin will enlighten at least our legislators. We are having a struggle to raise the cost, but are looking forward with faith to friends of India for support.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Doom of Purdah.

Mr. William Shirer of the "Chicago Tribune", whose interesting despatch to his paper from Bombay we published yesterday, has noted some important features of the present situation in India. One is the reaction of the national campaign on the mentality and social status of women in India. He says: "The revolution of Gandhi seems to have wrecked the whole rigid social fabric in India." The Muslim women, he proceeds to say, "have been breaking out of their purdah prisons in great numbers since the movement began" and cites the case of one who, when she heard of her husband's imprisonment, "for the first time in her life sallied down the street veilless, boasting to the whole world that the days of the seclusion of women were over and that she intended to take her husband's place in the revolutionary struggle." This is not a solitary instance, he says, and referring to Bengal observes that "the newspapers are filled almost daily with accounts of Mahomedan women, who are escaping from the enforced seclusion which has been their lot for generations."

Indian Joans of Arc.

Speaking generally about Indian women's part in the struggle, Mr. Shirer says: "The part of Indian womanhood in the present movement will go down as one of the noblest chapters in the history of the struggle. The Western world has seen nothing to compare with it. These frail slim little women have gone to jail in great numbers when by a simple apology to the British Government they could have gone free."..... Referring in particular to the women's picketing of elections in Bombay the writer says: "They seemed to breathe the fervour of Jeanne d'Arc, standing there immovable in that chaos of charging policemen and defiant citizenry. The sight of the beatings and the wounded being carried out made me sick. The women looked on as if it all was part of the game." It need not have been a part of the game. But so it must be when official policy regards lathi charges as within the game. However, women's heroism and official callousness will both serve as spurs to fresh efforts for freedom.

Conspiracy of Silence.

According to a message of the Orient Press Service, dated November 20, "the British Press has suddenly ceased almost completely to print any news regarding arrests and the activities of the Congress or for that matter any news from India." The only news, the message adds, that is considered worth printing is the alleged interest which the Congress papers are taking in the Conference. It is the familiar method of suppressing facts and advertising fiction, followed evidently with a view to hiding the skeleton in the cupboard. Perhaps the persons responsible for this conspiracy of silence fear that if the truth were known in London the Indian delegates might protest in an uncomfortable manner. But there is little or no chance of those people boycotting the Conference. For, like Lord Irwin's nominees they must be feeling that they are getting on splendidly. Has not a Federal Committee been already appointed? Even if they know what is going on in India they would not dream of doing harm to the London Show by booking berths to return home.

Then and Now.

Mr. MacDonald, when he was an "agitator", had a lot to say about India. He was impressed with its "awakening". He said things which indicated that he understood how natural it was that its people should demand the right to be masters in their own house, to be free to manage their own affairs. He said on one occasion: "No people can be freed from chains unless it has done something to strike them off, unless it feels their weight and their dishonour in its heart, unless its attainments in intelligence and in the things which create and uphold dignity have won the sympathy of men. India has met those tests." And now Mr. MacDonald as British Premier is so weighed with the responsibility of his position, so great is his "Imperial concern" that at an oration just on the eve of the Round Table Conference he could not even once utter the phrase "Dominion Status". He could only talk about "freedom in self-government", which, as Mr. Fenner Brockway says, "may mean much or nothing". India is disposed to believe it may mean "nothing".

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA'S EXTERNAL TRADE.

—:o:—

Wide Publicity To Its Industrial Products.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

Hints regarding modern trade tendencies and some very useful information on the work of the Indian Trade Commissioner in London for the 2 years ended March 1930, are given in the report just published.

In a forwarding letter the High Commissioner reviews the salient features of the report and says that a fuller report has been prepared this time, in view of growing interest in India and in the development of the external trade of the country. Sir Atul Chaterjee after referring to the world economic depression says: "It is precisely in such times of difficulty and stress that an organisation such as this trade department has its chief value. When markets are unresponsive, when old business falls away and new business is rarely to be found a trade commissioner with an adequate staff and resources can do much to prevent undue retrogression by obtaining and imparting information and by investigating and smoothing out difficulties and by jealously watching for exposing harmful influences. As described in the report the department undertook special investigation into the partial loss of European market in India and Burma rice and followed it with a vigorous publicity campaign which aroused interest not only in the United Kingdom but also in other parts of the Empire. This campaign also has been extended with success to the continent. Reference is made in the same chapter to the threatened stoppage of import of Indian ginging into the United Kingdom owing to certain necessary health regulations recently imposed in the United Kingdom and it is explained how a solution to the difficulty has probably been found.

IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY

Attention has also been drawn to the observations regarding manganese and mice trades. A warning is given by the Minerals adviser, Mr. Tipper to the Indian producer, that if he wishes to meet growing competition from both without and within the Empire, he must at all costs maintain and if possible improve his standards. The High Commissioner also invites attention to the remarks on Indian Timber. Patient and useful work done by Government of India's former agents, Messrs. Howard Brothers & Co., towards establishing Indian Hardwoods on the British market and the market has of late been reinforced very successfully by excellent publicity afforded to Indian Hardwoods by beautiful panelling, flooring, and furniture in the India House.

EFFORTS TO GIVE PUBLICITY

In the two years under review Indian stalls were organised in no less than 23 exhibitions and fairs and materials for exhibition were sent to organisers of 19 other fairs. Since many of these fairs last more than a week at New Castle, the Indian stalls were displayed for four weeks. It is possible to place both raw materials and manufactured products of India before the public in different parts of Europe throughout the year.

A new office is likely to be established in Hamburg before the close of the present year.

Mention has already been made of publicity obtained for Indian timber by opening of the India House in London. This building, if only by reason of its more central position, is already attracting business visitors in large numbers. It also provides exceptional opportunities for publicity in the fine exhibition hall which already displays, to a great advantage, some of the arts and crafts of India in the near feature it will be possible to organise in the India House a fully equpped samples rorm for displaying staple agricultural and industrial products of India.

ALLEGED PLOTTING AGAINST SOVIET

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"Industrial Party" Members On Trial

WORKERS' HUGE DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Moscow.—The trial has opened of eight professors and engineers mentioned in a message of November 11th. The Tas Agency says that all pleaded guilty, and declares that a continual flood of workers paraded outside the court. "Over a million carried posters inscribed "inter alia", "We demand a firm attitude from the Proletarian Court."—Reuter.

MOSCOW, Nov. 11.

A trial which will be a "cause celebre" in which M. Poincare and M. Briand are named in the indictment will shortly open here.

Eight members of the "Industrial Party," all professors and engineers, namely, MM. Ramsin, Kalinnikov, Laritchiev, Tcharnovsky, Fedotov, Kuprianov, Ochkin and Sitnin, are charged with plotting to destroy the Soviet economic structure with a view to undermining the Government and restoring bourgeosie and, in pursuance of the plan, entering into criminal relations with M. Poincare, M. Briand and the French General Staff (who are alleged to be preparing for a military attack on the Soviet Republic at the end of December) and thereby obtaining secret information relating to the Soviet military forces and defences, planned to disorganise the Red Army and blow up public buildings, power-stations, railways, etc.—Reuter.

6 MONTHS JAIL FOR PICKETER.

K. Manjunath, Appaya Achare, a Congress volunteer was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, under section 17 clause, of the Criminal law Amendment Act on Wednesday.

The accused was arrested on Tuesday while picking the shop of Ahmed Esali and Co. at Hornby Road.

POLICE OFFICER SLAPS MAN.

There were exciting scenes at Charni Road following the arrest of a lady volunteer who was picketing a foreign cloth shop on Wednesday morning. Half an hour after the arrival of the pickets a police officer emerged from the Girgaum Police Court and arrested the lady. A crowd collected and one man shouted at the top of his voice "Vande Mataram". The police officer got enraged and going up to the man slapped him. This was resented by the crowds and there were noisy demonstrations.

SETH GOVINDAS' CONDITION IN JAIL.

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Reported Seriously Ill.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 26.

Seth Govinddas of Jubbulpore who was convicted on May last to two years' rigorous imprisonment is reported to be in a serious condition in Damoh Jail. He is suffering from dysentery and malaria. As a sequel to the recent hunger-strikes and refusal to work by some prisoners in Central Jail, interviews with political prisoners are stopped upto the 20th December.

HUBLI GRAIN MERCHANT ACQUITTED.

—:o:—

Appeal In Forgery Case Succeeds.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court, heard the reference made by Mr. R. W. H. Davies, Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in the case of Rao Saheb Shiddappa Chanbasappa a wealthy grain merchant of Hubli, and two of his clerks who were tried by the Judge on two charges of forgery and using a forged document as genuine in a court of law.

The facts, according to the prosecution, are that the complainant had dealings with the Rao Saheb from wnom he used to take advances in cash against goods supplied. A dispute having arisen between the two, about the accounts, the Rao Saheb filed a civil suit against the complainant and in course of the proceedings the Rao Saheb, it was alleged, produced some false entries to support his case. In respect of this, the Rao Saheb and his two clerks were prosecuted on a charged of forgery and using forged documents in a court. On the first charge, the assessors found them not guilty, but the Sessions, Judge disagreed and sentenced the Rao Saheb to 1 year rigorous and Rs 2000 fine, in default further three months. The second charge was tried by the same assessors in their capacity as jurors, and they found him not guilty for this also. But the Sessions Judge disagreed and referred the case to the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel acquitted all three accused on both charges and quashed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. R. A. Jhagirdar and Mr. G. V. Mokashia appeared for the accused appellants.

SHOLAPUR APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Continued from page 1.)

maskar" with folded hands in the Indian fashion, as the latter were introduced to them by Inspector Vanjara. The whole War Council was then put into a police van which drove away amidst enthusiastic demonstrations. This was followed by a lathi charge on the crowds towards the bridge side, who began to disperse. After some time the police were withdrawn from Mandvi.

LATHI CHARGE.

Another small procession of khaki clad volunteers which was passing along Kalbhadevi Road was joined by the police force at the Princess Street junction. As the volunteers refused to disperse, they were belaboured by the police officer who snatched away the flag and arrested four of them. The other volunteers who managed to escape again formed themselves into a procession and marched to Dhobi Talao. Here they again received the attention of a large police party who snatched away the flag and dispersed them by a lathi charge. Some of the public also received injuries, and one of them who was severely assaulted was removed by the Congress Ambulance.

TO AZAD MAIDAN.

After the arrest of the "War Concil" a number of processions some small and some large started from different streets and by-lanes marching to Azad Maidan.

The entire area between Mandvi, Pydhonie, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi Crawford Market and right up to Bori Bunder was seathing with excitement for over an hour when thousands of people carrying tricoloured national flags marched to Azad Maidan in a number of processions.

The police idea evidently was not to stop all these processions from proceeding to the maidan, and so excepting a few, all the processions reached the maidan without any interference.

One of such processions entered a by-lane on the Abdul Rehman Street and turning into Sheikhmemon Street marched towards Crawford Market. On reaching the corner of the Sheikh Memon Street they noticed a lage number of policemen and two officers waiting for their arrivals. Immediately the processionists turned into a by-lane and left the police at a distance of about 100 yards merely gazing at the processionists.

WOMEN PROCESSIONISTS ARRESTED.

Hardly a few minutes had passed when a procession of about 20 women headed by Srimati Prabhavati Shukla emerged from the Abdul Rehman Street. Some of the ladies were carrying babies in their arms. As soon as the police who were waiting at the corner of Lohar Street noticed them they came forward and stopped the processionists near the tramway station.

The women were asked to disperse or go back, but they refused to obey the order and stuck to their places. A large crowd that followed them and other equally large crowds coming from different sides collected on the spot, and in a short time, their number swelled to several thousands.

The police who were about 30 in number surrounded the women, who on finding that they were surrounded by the police, sat on the ground and began to sing national songs.

For nearly half an hour the police waited in suspense as if undecided as to what to do. The women kept themselves all the while busy with singing national songs and occasionally shouting slogans. In the meanwhile a police van was brought and all the women were put under arrest. The women stepped in the police van amidst the applause of thousands of spectators.

For over an hour after the departure of the police van, large crowds remained at the spot. There were one or two lathi charges which resulted in injury to some persons who were removed to hospital.

Some of the processions which had proceeded by Kalbadevi Road were stopped at Dhobi Talao by the police. Vithal Kashinath, Babu Govind and Medaram Ramjivan who were leading three different processions and carrying national flags were arrested by the police.

SCENES AT AZAD MAIDAN.

The Azad Maidan presented a picturesque scene from an early hour in the evening. Small crowds of spectators began to collect from 5 p.m. expecting the arrival of the processionists. The first procession reached the Maidan at 5-30 p.m. and made its entry amidst the applause of the spectators. For one hour that followed, there was an endless stream of processions, some of men and some solely composed of women, while some of them contained both men and women. Every procession was headed by one or two persons carrying national flags. One procession was headed by about 20 Sikhs.

By about 6-30 p.m. there was a crowd of several thousand persons including a large number of women The crowds made demonstrations for some time and then held a meeting.

BARDOLI PEASANTS CONGRATULATED.

The meeting commenced with the singing of Sjt. Hari Chattopadhyaya's song (Our battle has begun).

Several speakers made short speeches congratulating the Bardoli peasants on their "heroic struggle" and the members of the "War Council" on their arrest and exhorting the people to carry on the struggle relentlessly.

The following two resolutions were passed at the meeting. The first expressed its tribute of admiration for the Bardoli peasants and asured support to them, the second congratulated Mrs. Urmila Mehta, the President and other members of the "War Council" on their arrests and reiterated support to the struggle for complete independence.

The meeting ended with the singing of "Zanda Uncha Rahe Hamara" and a flag salutation ceremony.

When the meeting was over the crowds again formed themselves into a number of small processions and went to their respective localities parading through the streets.

ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

The women who were arrested near Crawford Market were detained for about an hour in the Esplanade lock-up and then let off. Coming out of the lock-up, they again formed themselves into a procession and went through Kalbadevi Road.

VICTIMS OF LATHI CHARGE.

As a result of Wednesday evening's lathi charges at Mandvi, Crawford Market, and Dhobi Talao about 25 persons were injured. These include three persons who it is alleged received butt ends of the rifles in the charge that followed the arrest of the "War Council"

Four of these Thakurdas Purshottamdas. Ambalal Dayabhai, Jamnadas Karamsi and Waman Parjh were removed to the Congress Free Hospital.

The following 19 persons were removed to the Free Emergency Hospital.

1. Ebrahim Samshudin.
2. Gajanand Shamrao,
3. Rajaram Ghanshyam,
4. Hajibhai Vijanand,
5. Mohanlal Chunilal.
6. Gangaram Shanker,
7. Ponkara Ankarsha,
8. B. K. Chatterji.
9. Mulji Kalyanji,
10. Shanker Namu,
11. Shrinarayan Nathalal,
12. Shanker Gannat Pawar.
13. Dwarkadas Durjan,
14. Tukaram Shripad,
15. Mohamadally Kurimbhoy,
16. Jivanji N. Desai,
17. Sidhava Ramaya,
18. Mehersing Brijratan.
19. Devidas Gulabchand.

Following are the particulars:—

(1) Head Injuries.	
(a) Punctured wounds	6
(b) Contusions & swellings	2
(2) Back	2
(3) Limbs	3
(4) Multiple	6

LATHI CHARGE ON "AKHADAWALLAS."

There was a lathi charge at Thakurdwar, Bombay, in the early hours of Wednesday, as a result of which six persons were injured. It appears that at about 4 a.m. a party of policemen were leading some goats to the cattle-pond when they came across a party of workers known as "Akhadawallas" who were coming from the opposite direction. On seeing the policemen the Akhadawallas. it is alleged made hostile demonstrations and jeered at them. The police resorted to a lathi charge as a result of which six persons were slightly injured. They were treated at the Congress Hospital.

Parsi Dentist Arrest On Warrant From Poona Magistrate.

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Dr. K. T. Shroff, a Parsi dentist, who was arrested on Tuesday by the Bombay Police under section 3 of Ordinance 6 was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday.

DON'T PAY TAXES.

The accused was arrested in connection with a speech delivered by him at Poona on November 12. In his speech he is alleged to have asked the audience among other things not to pay taxes to the Government. The Cantonment Magistrate issued an arrest warrant against the accused. He was accordingly arrested in Bombay on Tuesday.

The Magistrate directed the accused to present himself before the Cantonment Magistrate and ordered him to be bailed out on a sum of Rs. 260.

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

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(Continued from page 6.)

League of Nations are the best sign of this tendency.

In modern times, the capitalism, hand in hand with the militarism, is at its zenith and according to some socialists, it is said to be on the last stage of its development. The leading principle of these ideologies is violence. When we trace the past history of the most civilised capitalistic and militaristic countries, we always find there a limitless activity of violence. History is the eloquent speaker of this fact and the last European War was its latest record. The Navy Curtailment Conference which was held in London a few months ago is nothing but an artificial brake to restrict the activity of violence to its minimum. While violence is the capital principle of capitalism and the fundamental spirit of militarism, it is the keynote of other ideologies as well. Karl Marx the father of Socialism, was the last person to believe in bloodless revolutinn. Soveit Russia is the recent example of the state founded on the Marxian theory by way of violence. Since Marxism dominated the mass in the modern times, violence has become their slogan. World of Violence! Modern age of Violence!

FINAL SUPERIORITY.

In the present generation when violence is so dominant, Mahatma Gandhi, the great leader of Satyagrana movement, advocates and practises non-violence. At present the doctrine of non-violence seems to be entirely powerless against violence. He, however, is quite certain of the final superiority of the former to the latter. He tells us that working under this law of our being, it is possible for a single individual to defy the whole might of an unjust empire to save his honour, his religion, his soul and lay the foundation for that empires' fall or its regeneration. was it not a glorious victory of non-violence that Gandhi, with only a handful of Indians, had carried his point to success when he was in South Africa? Also, in the Non-Co-operation Movement of 1919, his only weapon was non-violence and the organised might of Great Britain seemed for a while to be quite powerless. According to Mahatma, non-violence is not only the fundamental doctrine of a particular religion, but also the very core of every great religion such as Christianity, Mohemedanism, and Buddhism. The doctrine of non-resistance in Christianity is nothing but the doctrine of non-violence and he seeks the value of mankind in it. He tells us that non-violence is the law of our species while violence is the law of the jungle. The spirit lies dormant in the brute. The brute knows no law but that of physical might. The dignity of man requires obedience to a higher law—to the strength of spirit.

The teaching of Ahimsa which appeared in many parts of the Hindu Scripture, is the synonym of non-violence. A proverb is very popular among the Hindu community that Ahimsa is the supreme religion (Ahimsa paramo Dharmah,), which clearly shows the importance of non-violence. Non-violence in its dynamic form, as Mahatma writes in one of his articles, means conscious suffering. It does not mean meak submission to the will of evil-doer, but it means the putting of one's whole soul against the "will of the tyrant." Therefore a performer of non-violence must be a man of possessing strength of soul, the weak in no case be its performer.

It is therefore no wonder that Mahatma Gandhi whose philosophy is as stated above, has introduced the teachings of Ahimsa in the present movement. And we cannot but admire his attention to the minutest deails when the volunteers who started for Dandi were selected from those who had been trained for so many years under him in his Ashram. First of all he feared the mass who would easily be the victim of temptation to violence, and he had a strong belief that violence would not lead the movement to success, but to failure.

JAPAN'S INTEREST.

Some people might attribute his introducing non-violence in the movement to his opportunism, but it is not difficult to imagine that he would have relied upon his so-called "unbeatable weapon" even if in India conditions had been favourable to other means for winning Swaraj.

Though it is beyond our knowledge whether violence will conquer non-violence or the latter will be triumphant over the former, it will be very risky to affirm that non-violence is always powerless against violence; nay, we dare say that the former has the better chances against the latter. At any rate, apart from the question of the issue, we should like to say that the present national movement, in India to win freedom by means of non-violence, is an epoch-making incident in the world history of civilization.

Under the circumstances, we the proletariat of Japan, while expressing our full sympathy towards this movement which aims at the emancipation of the Indian masses, should watch its future development with the greatest interest, because we believ the victory of non-violence over violence is likely to determine the future course of tactics to be adopted in the proletarian campaign in Japan.

I DIDN'T EXPECT TO BE A MINISTER SAYS SIR VASANTRAO.

Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt Summoned Before Election Inquiry Committee.

On Wednesday further cross-examination of Sir Vasantrao was resumed. Witness stated that he did not object to Mr. Pandit's writing the letter regarding the payment of Rs. 5,000. He put his claim in Mr. Pandit but from the way he wrote the letter, it seemed to the witness that he wrote with the intention to harm the witness. Perhaps Mr. Pandit thought that witness would not read the letter owing to the confusion in the booth. Mr. Pandit took about two minutes to write the letter At that time Dr. Nariman was standing by Mr. Pandit.

DIDN'T EXPECT TO BE A MINISTER.

Continuing witness stated that he did not expect to be a Minister. That news was spread to harm the election of the witness. Witness denied having engaged any paid agent to canvas votes for him. He knew one Ratanlal Amaram Mehta who sent a lawyer's notice for the balance of Rs. 105 due to him from the witness for the work done for him in connection with the election. Mehta, witness was employed by one of his relatives who paid the balance in question. He could not say whether the expenses incurred by the relatives were shown in the Returns to the Collector showing election expenses.

Re-examined by Mr. Velinkar witness stated that he did not pay anything to Ratanlal nor did he know that any of his relatives had entered into arrangement regarding payment with him.

WILL MR. HEALY BE CALLED?

At this stage, Sir Vasantrao's evidence having been finished, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, again enquired of Mr. Velinkar, whether in view of Sir Vasantrao's evidence, he still insisted to call Mr. Healy as a witness.

Mr. Velinkar submitted that Mr Healy's evidence was very much material to his case. Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri informed Mr. Velinkar that he had wired to Mr. Healy and he replied that he would be available in Bombay on the 5th December. Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri intimated Mr. Velinkar to deposit a reasonable amount in the Court to cover Mr. Healy's travelling expenses.

MR. CHOWNA IN WITNESS BOX

Mr. H. M. Chowna was then examined by Mr. Velinkar. He said he was a merchant, Justice of Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate. Witness stated he advised Mr. Nariman and Sir Vasantrao to draw lots so that one candidate might retired. Both of them agreed, but Dr. Alban DeSouza did not agree. No question of money being paid was discussed with these three candidates.

It was not true as stated by Dr. Alban DeSouza that Sir Vasantrao told him that he should go shares in a sum of Rs. 5000 towards the withdrawal of a candidate. Witness suggested to Dr. Nariman, Sir Vasantrao and Dr. Alban DeSouza.

I AM IN MONETARY DIFFICULTIES.

Cross examined by Mr. Laljl witness said that he was in monetary difficulties.

Q.—Decrees for small amounts have been passed against you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you interest yourself in drawing lots?

A.—Because I expected trouble as the Polling Booths were to be picketed.

In his statement to the Court witness said he asked Mr. Bhat in regard to the latter about the payment of Rs. 5,600 and he replied it was with Mr. Pandit. He then asked Sir Vasantrao as to why he passed such a letter and he replied. "For rejoicing. Never mind, let him do what he likes." Witness was pulled up by Mr. Velinkar at this stage. "Mr. Chowna, I hope you are not advising the Court."

A WITNESS UNWELL

Mr. Chowna then retired and the name of Mr. D. Cawasji was called. Mr. Velinkar then informed the court that Mr. D. Cawasji was summoned that morning to give evidence, but he had an attack of diarrhoea and therefore he was not able to come to the court. The court, therefore adjourned till Thursday noon.

NOTICE TO MR. BHATT.

It is understood that the Commissioners have issued notices against Mr. Ramchandra Bhat and Mr. D. Cawasji, under Section 47 of the Elections Rules. The section runs as follows:—

(a) Where any charge is made in the election petition of any corrupt practice the Commissioners shall record in the report findings whether the corrupt practice has or has been proved, to have been committed by any candidate or his agent or with the connivance of any candidate or his agent and the nature of such corrupt practice and

(b) Name of all persons (if any) who have been proved at the enquiry to have been guilty of any corrupt practice and the nature of such corrupt practice with any such recommendations as they may desire to make for the exemption of any such persons from any disqualifications they may have incurred in this connection under these rules.

MOVE FOR TECHNICAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

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At a meeting of the students of V. J. T. Institute held on the 25th instant for the purpose of electing the Departmental Committee to make the preliminary arrangements for convening a Technical Students' Conference, the following resolution originally passed at a joint meeting of the past and present students was formally moved by Mr. B. N. Karnik and Seconded by Mr. J. N. Shishoo.

It was pointed out that though the Board of Management of the V. J. T. Institute, had appointed an Enquiry Committee the Committee failed to acquaint itself of the difficulties that they (students) encountered in the course of their training. As regards the past students even they did not get adequate opportunity for effective representation of their view-point. The questionnaire issued by the Secretary of the Committee, who is also the Principal of the Institute evoked much criticism. The questionnaire was confidential and only those who passed out of the Institute earlier than 1926 were eligible to anwer. With an apology to the past students, this classification was ridiculous since those who now passed out earlier than 1926 were not likely to be in the know of things happening in the Institute and more so being well established in their profession were not likely to spare time, nor be interested, to mould the affairs of the Institute, and especially under the existing conditions. The only people who were likely to take interest had been excluded.

Further the financial side of the management also required serious consideration. But the one consoling factor being that the Board of Management, with the change of Chairmanship, from the civilian Mr. R. D. Bell to the Nationalist Mr. H. A. Laljee showed signs of improvement. But the difficulties lay in the fact that those who were responsible for the improvement were misinformed. To overcome all those draw-backs and furnish those interested in the improvement of the Institution with definite information necessary to hold a conference to thrash out the whole question of technical education as conducted by the Institute.

The resolutions ran as follows:

(1) The meeting of the students of the Institute is of opinion that for the purpose of the thoroughly thrashing out the question of the Technical Education in the V. J. T. Institute and putting the whole case before the thinking public, it is necessary to hold a conference of all those interested in Technical Education, at an early date in Bombay.

The President of the day Mr. I. C. Desai put the resolution to vote and it was unanimously passed.

(2) The next resolution was that students from all departments should elect four students to form a sub-committee and that one passed student be co-opted a member of each departmental committee, and that each of these committees should in turn elect one member to the Central Committee which was to consider and investigate the questions of common interest.

The resolution was duly seconded and passed. The President Mr. I. C. Desai then declared the election open and the members were duly proposed and elected.

(3) The meeting further resolved to invite eminent citizens and Technologists to take part in the deliberations of the Committees and also of the Conference.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

SPURT IN B. B. PETROL SHARES

Steady Narrow Session

Bombay, Nov. 26.

It was a narrow session with one hour's trading, during which period the market displayed a steady tone. Price fluctuations were within a narrow limit and except B. B. Petrol Shares, the market closed at about unchanged prices. The dividend of As. 4/6 on B. B. Petrol shares was construed satisfactory which was responsible for good enquiry in this scrip. At the advance there was some liquidation. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 673 and after declining to Rs. 671/12 advanced to Rs. 675 and closed at Rs. 673/12. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 383/12 and after small changes closed at the opening level.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Bombay Dyeing 673, 75, 73-2.
Century 245, 46, 45-10.
Colaba 105, 3, 4-6.
Crescent 75, 72.
Fazul 383, 82, 83-2.
Indore 332, 31, 30.
Madhowji N. 28.
Nagpur 383, 85, 86.
New Great 55, 53, 57.
Pearl 231, 30, 31-14.
Simplex 57, 58-2
Swadeshi 275, 77.
Burma 485, 83, 84-6.
Hydro 103.
Tram 117, 16-14.
Deff. 235, 83.
Ord. 24-12. 6, 252, 21-14, 23-2.
Bunil 12-12.
Ind an 172.
Katni Ord. 140.
Alcock 152, 53.

MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

100 Ahm. Advance	305
50 Apollo	3-0-0
10 Bom: Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bom. Cotton	139
50 Bom. Dying	673/2
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	245/10
500 Central India P.	452-8
100 Central India	386/4
100 Colaba	104/3
100 Coorla	147/8
100 Crescent	72/3
250 Currim	65
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 Ed: Sassoon	60
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5-9
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5/12
250 Fazulbhoy	383/12
100 Finlay	80
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	132/8
1000 Hindustan	1350
100 Indore-Malwa	330
100 Jamshed Pref:	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11
100 Khatau	95
100 Kohinoor	123/12
250 Laxmi	902/8
100 Madnowji	28/12
250 Madras United	275
1000 Manekji Petit	715
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	360
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	146-4
200 New Great	157/8
100 New City	50
250 Pahani	121/4
250 Pearl	230/10
100 Phoenix	292/8
10 Premier	1/2
100 Shapurji	5/12
1000 Sholapur	1440
250 Simplex	58/12
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	277/8
25 Tata P.	44
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1320
1000 Western	690

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	69-0
50-25 Central	14/6
210-5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1192/8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	298/8
100-50 India	82
5 Union	3/3

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12/12
70 Gwalior	74
1250 Indian	172/3
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	105
40 Katni Df.	570
100 Katni	140
10 Punjab P.	9/10
10 Punjab	8/4
100 Shahabad	133-3

INSURANCE.

10 Jupitor P.	8/4
15 Jupiter	8/2
15 New India	15/8
200,100 Oriental	1550
10 Vulcan	5/4

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad	121/4
1000 Andhra Val P.	935
1000 Andhra Val.	582/8
50 Bom. Tram P.	65/12
50 Bom. Tram	110/14
1000 Tata Hydro P.	104
100 Tata Hydro	103/12
1000 Tata Power	1028/12
100 Tata Power	416/4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	782/8
100 Amritsar Pat	113/12
100 Central Province	87-4
100 Dho. Barramati	83
100 Guzrat	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	666/4

MINING.

10 Shivrajpur	12
150 Tata Steel I P.	125
100 Tata Steer 2 P.	45/8
30 Tata Steel D.	283/12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	153/12
250 Bom. Steam P.	198/12
250 Bom. Steam	156/4
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3/3
125 Bom. Burma Old	484/6
50 Bom. Burma New	181/4
100 Ind. Bleaching	108/2
15 Scindia	6/14

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 26.

The local market opened at Rs. 197/3 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 197/4 on initial selling. At this level there was some covering and prices advanced to Rs. 193/4. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	197/12
Oomra D/J.	161/4
Oomra Mar.	165/8
Bengal D/J.	134/12
Bengal Mar.	139/4

—:o:—

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Feb.	128.50 plus 0.20
May	128.40 plus 0.40

READY COTTON SALES

100 P. Crystal and Co. Arvi New 167.
44 G. G. Kesha and Co. Purna 161.
77 G. G. Kesha and Co. Billa 165.
100 Patel Cotton Amraoti 165 1/4.
100 Nisbo and Co. Verava. 133.
50 Birla Bros. Indore 165.
100 Bombay and Co. Akola 164.
53 Bussan and Co. Mihu 167 1/2.
87 Patel Cotton Telhara 165 1/4.
100 Patel Cotton Shegaon 163 1/2.
100 Kotak and Co Sangrai 165.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Bombay, Nov. 26.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 20th Nov. Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,530	109,734
Japan & China	7,527	315,313
Coast Ports		4,174
Up-country by Rail		27,289
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		7,753
Total	8,757	466,211

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

—:o:—

Trade Buying Follows Hedge Selling.

POOR DEMAND TO SUSTAIN PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market advanced 8 points during the early part of the session on trade buying influenced by small tenders. Later on prices declined on Southern Hedge selling and liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 10.30c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points to 10.47c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points. There was scattered buying and the market closed at a rise of 5 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points to 5.84 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire and Egyptian cotton futres ruled rather quiet and closed irregular at a rise of 1 to 2 points.

CHRISTMAS COTTON.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co state:—

"Market continues irregular in consequence of smaller tenders in December New York Contracts.

It is argued the private crop estimates due early next month may indicate slightly larger crop estimate in view of recent higher ginnings. There is also the fear that during next month the general business conditions may slow down in consequence of holidays and should demand fail to broaden prior to liquidation of January New York Contracts and tender days, the present comparative steadiness may be disturbed. Further, whenever farmers hold cotton for better prices, usually a part of it is sold as "Christmas Cotton" during December. These considerations prompt "Bears" to look for a price around 10.00c. for January New York. On the other hand, it is asserted the present trade improvement has been fairly maintained, and though the World's stocks of cotton-goods are comparatively smaller than last season, the World's spinners have been buying cotton from hand-to-mouth. Garside says, though the general production of other manufactures in America during the nine months of 1930 is 100 per cent. cotton manufactures has been 84 per cent., i.e., 16 per cent. smaller and the World's consuming centres of cotton-goods barely hold any stocks. With New Orleans Spot at 10.47 cents the farmer getting 9-1/2c., it is not a very attractive price, considering his expenses for mules, fertilisers poison, etc. Last year, the farmer got an average price of about 15.50c., but this season with an average price of 10.50c. the farmer has received a practical value of Farm Board's warning to reduce acreage. Though any idea as regards next acreage is considered to be a guess-work, there is a consensus of opinion that with the present unproductive prices and financial difficulties, it seems likely there will be a minimum reduction of 10.15 per cent. in acreage."

CONSUMERS HAVE THE WHIP-HAND.

The follwing extract from the weekly review dated the 24th instant of Messrs. Langley and Co will be found interesting:—

"An outstanding feature over the last few months has been the trade's firm refusal to be stampeded into anything but restricted purchases of near deliveries—the bulk of their buying having been well ahead. Just as during the last few years consumers of the manufactured article have compelled spinners and weavers to carry their stocks, so now the manufacturing branch of the trade seems determined to make the grower carry his supplies of the raw material. So that instead of each branch of the trade taking a share in carrying the burden, it is all thrown back on the original source of supply and it seems to us unlikely that this procedure will alter until there is a marked improvement in the world's consuming power. And as yet we cannot see any signs of this. It seems logical therefore to assume that the growers' holding movement depends for its success upon a turn in the world's economic position and that, unless this is forthcoming between now and the commencement of new crop preparations in March-April of next year they may be compelled to liquidate their holdings upon a market whose ideas of prices apparently differ widely from theirs. We therefore, regard the position of the market as a very vulnerable one as undoubtedly consumers have the whip-hand—their position being protected very adequately by the large supplies of outside growths. It must not be lost sight of, that to a very large extent America has lost her power to fix world's cotton prices, as the virtual monopoly she has held for many years has recoiled on her own head in the rapid increase of 'outsiders'. We see nothing to encourage one to take the constructive side of the American markets."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 10.91 (11-15 a.m.); Lowest 10.81 (Close).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their friends:—

New York.—While hedging increasing slightly market affected more by absence of buying than pressure to sell. Improvement in cloth markets not fully maintained. It appears that before any real buying movement takes place, prices will have to be lower.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Rather more doing Lancashire to-day. People straddling buying here selling in America."

Reuter.—Market early advanced on trade buying, but later reacted on Southern hedge selling and liquidation.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

11-10 a.m.—Some buying orders in the Liverpool market on limits under market.

3-30 p.m.—Our travelling man wires from Austin Texas: "I estimate Texas crop four million bales maximum."

4-30 p.m.—New York cables. Textiles remain quiet. Market small and featureless, expect moderate fluctuations in the near future.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 6.00; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 197 equal to 4.47. Difference 153 points equal to Rs. 67.

New York May (Close) 11.38 equal to 5.67; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 197 equal to 4.47. Difference 120 points equal to Rs. 53.

Liverpool-New York (at Liverpool close) January 67, May 67 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 25.

December	10.70—.04
January	10.80—.04
Dec. (New Contract)	10.72—.02
Jan. (New Contract)	10.82—.01
Jan. (New Contract) Closing Range	10.81/32
Mar. (New Contract)	11.10—.01
May (New Contract)	11.36—.01
July (New Contract)	11.53—.03
Midding Spot	10.30—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 25.

December	10.72—.03
January	10.84—.04
Middling Spot	10.47—.07

New York, 11-45 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

Jan. (New Contract)	10.91
March (New Contract)	11.17
May (New Contract)	11.43

New York, Noon Call.

January (New Contract)	10.89
March (New Contract)	11.17
May (New Contract)	11.43

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

	Opening	Closing.
November		5.72+.07
December		5.72+.07
January	5.77	5.79—.05
February		5.84+.05
March	5.90	5.92+.04
April		5.96+.04
May	6.03	6.04+.03
June		6.08+.03
July	6.13	6.14+.03
August		6.17+.03
September		6.20+.02
October		6.25+.03
November		6.28+.03
Middling Spot		5.94+.04

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.75
Scinde, Fine	4.00
Scinde Superfine	4.05
Bengal Good	3.60
Bengal Fully Good	3.75
Bengal Fine	3.90
Oomra Good	3.80
Oomra Fully Good	4.00
Oomra Fine	4.20
Broach Fully Good	4.40
Broach Fine	4.60
Broach Superfine	4.90

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

November	8.65
December	8.54
January	8.57
March	8.66
May	8.79
July	8.90
September	9.09
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	9.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	67,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	24,0000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	1,010	13,951
Central India	634	20,022
Barsi and Nagar	156	19,209
Hyderabad-Gaorani		2,213
Berar	3,219	46,141
Central Provinces	1,105	17,806
Total Oomras	6,124	110,440
Dholera		14,250
N.-W. Provinces	1,868	45,060
Rajputana	213	3,816
Sind-Punjab	651	17,480
Broach		1,962
Coompta & Dharwar	233	12,338
Westerns-Northerns	42	6,360
Cocanada		16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		3,594
Persian		
American		5,062
Egyptian and African	211	22,796
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		115
Total	9,445	261,289

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

	1930-31	1929-30
U. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 25-11-30	5,74000	5520000
Receipts Yesterday 25-11-30	07900	57000
Exports to date 25-11-30	3054000	3080000
Stock at Ports 21-11-30	4010000	2601000
Stock Interior Towns 21-11-30	713000	404000
Stock Liverpool 21-11-30	731000	732000
Visible Supply 21-11-30	7314000	6039000
Quantity in Sight 21-11-30	8764000	8784000
Quantity out of Sight 21-11-30	5611000	5554000

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

Dec. close at s.5/0 1/2d. up 3/4d.
Mar. close at s.5/3 1/4d. up 3/4d.
May close at s.5/4 7/8d. up 7/8d.

Wheat, Chicago Market:—

Dec. per bushel dol. 75 down 3/4.
Mar. per bushel dol. 78 down 1-1/2.
May per bushel dol. 80-1/8 down 1-3/8.

Argentine Linseed Quotations:—

Feb. 10.96 up 6.
Mar. 11.06 up 6.

Linseed Buenos Ayres Cable:—

"Think present prices low enough."

Wheat Cable: (Chicago).

"Market closed easy. Prices declined on Commission Houses selling, bearish Broad Street World's visible supply and realising."

—:o:—

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Khandesh	1,010 bales
Central India	634 "
Barsi-Nugger	156 "
Berar	3,219 "
Central Provinces	1,105 "
N.-W. Provinces	1,868 "
Rajputana	216 "
Sind-Punjab	651 "
Compta-Dharwar	233 "
Westerns-Northerns	42 "
Egyptians	311 "
Cotton	9,445 "
Wheat	70,560 cwts.
Linseed	779 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	47 "
Gingellyseeds	2,295 "
Poppyseeds	141 "
Groundnuts	27,093 "
Castorseeds	394 "
Rice	1,347 "
Myrabollams	357 "
Cottonseeds	12,284 "
Mowraseeds	65 "
Gram	1,951 "
Joowar	3,154 "
Maize	4 "
Bajree	5,796 "
Coal	57 tons.

IMPENDING DANGER TO BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS.

—:o:—

It is understood that the Liverpool Cotton Exchange is to consider a proposal to introduce futures trading in East Indian Cotton. If this move meets with a favourable consideration, it is likely that Bombay Brokers will be hit hard.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 29-15; highest Rs. 30-5-6; closing Rs. 30-5.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery Opening Rs. 29-12; Closing Rs. 29-15.

PICKETING ON LIQUOR SHOP AUCTION

—:o:—

Vigorous Campaign In Akola

AKOA, Nov. 25.

The 24th, 25th and 26th November were fixed for the Liquor Auction Sale of Akola district. It was decided to picket vigorously the District Court from the 21st night.

Prominent ladies from Akola, Amraoti, Yeotmal, and Buldana districts in conjunction with 400 male volunteers are doing the work unceasingly. They braved the sun, the chill and all other privations for the country's cause. Great sensation prevails in the town. Government had to devise plans to force the bidders, in the court compound at dead of night, three men were arrested yesterday and let off in the evening. During the night five more arrests were made and the arrested persons have been removed to the District Jail. The shops so far auctioned show over a 50 per cent. loss of revenue to the Government.—Free Press.

CABLE ITEMS

—:o:—

Rugby.—Sections of Coal Mines Act which prescribe seven and half hour working day for miners, come into operation next Monday.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Proposals for the establishment by the Air Ministry of an Imperial School for Air Pilotage for training and testing of professional pilots in future was revealed on Monday night at the first annual meeting of Guild of airpilots and air navigators of the British Empire.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The passenger-carrying capacity of the Imperial Airways fleet will be more than doubled in spring by the addition of 8 Handley-Page air liners and three short super-Calcutta flying boats, carrying 40 passengers each.—B. O. W.

Calcutta.—The President of the Civil Disobedience Council Mr. Makhan Lal Sen was awarded six months' hard labour on Tuesday by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate on charge of leading demonstration against the Round Table Conference on its opening day Mr. Sen is the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the Vernacular Daily of longstanding, "Ananda Bazar Patrika."—A. P.

A PLEA FOR SECOND CHAMBERS IN PROVINCES

—:o:—

Special Representation Of Landlords Urged.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

A plea for the Second Chambers in provinces and retention of special representation for landlords was made by Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan, addressing the East India Association. He maintained that the moderating influence of the second chamber, the need of which was felt in other countries, was all the more necessary in India, because it would be long before a strong educated and informed electorate grew up, capable of bringing the pressure of public opinion to bear. He referred to the dangers of courting electors' favour, against which other Constitutions were guarded. He testified, as member of the United Provinces Legislature, to amount of pressure brought to bear on members to provide appointments in public service and declared that this pressure was transferred in turn to Ministers. Dealing with the special representation of landlords, he declared that it was inconceivable that Parliament would agree to the Simon Commission's proposal, in view of the weight of contrary opinion provided by the Government of India, the Central Committee and Provincial Governments.

Lord Meston, presiding, expressed the opinion that the position of landowners in the economic and political life of India fully justified the claim for a Second Chamber. He said that under the new Constitution conflict would almost inevitably arise between the rural and urban classes which provided the strongest reason for a body adequately representing rural interests.

Mr. Hidayat Husain considered that some authority to act as break was essential.

Sir Albion Banerji advocated a Single Chamber. He said that a unitary form of Government would be most efficient. Special interests of landed aristocracy could be provided for, by allocating certain seats to Zemindars.

The Raja of Parlakimdi cited the experience of various dominions in favour of a bicameral system.

The Nawab of Chhatari laying stress on the view that a Federal system was necessary urged that the constitution of every State should be complete in itself. It would therefore require a revising chamber.

PLEA FOR SECOND CHAMBERS

Mr. Clough who for twenty years has been clerk of Senate, South Africa, urged the desirability of not rushing the question. He strongly opposed a single-Chamber system. Second Chambers should be regarded as an appeal court of Parliament, and should consist of the best brains of the country. It should not be a competitor with the lower chamber but should be a sister chamber trying to aid the popular body.

Sir Provas Mitter regarded the Second Chamber as essential to the stability of Government. He asserted that the Hindu-Muslim question could not be solved by a paper constitution. It would be impossible to solve such questions when passions were aroused. The Second Chamber system gave much more chance of success.

Mr. Montgomery (Bombay) suggested that during the past ten years Provinces had done perfectly well without a Second Chamber. He saw no necessity for introducing them.

The Maharaja of Burdwan supported Second Chambers. He added that ruling princes had brought so many new factors into the idea of the new Government that it was difficult to predict the from it would take.—Reuter's Special Service.

Co-option With Vengeance?

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 25.

At a meeting of the British Indian delegation to-day it was resolved to request the Federal Relations Committee to coopt the remaining members of the British Indian delegation. The view is held that it is impossible to provide representation for for all interests by six additional members, and as all British and all except two members of the States delegations have now been co-opted it is felt that the remaining British Indians should be co-opted.—Reuter.

Karachi.—A person named Teckchand was arrested in his room in Shikarpur cloth market, Karachi on Tuesday morning where bomb-making materials and one half completed bomb were found.—A. P.

Karachi.—About 400 Satyagrahis raided the Small Cause Court on Tuesday morning and finding no one there poured ink on tables and upset furniture. They left the

LIVING DEATH

50,000 LIVES INVOLVED

YOUNG MEN PAY ATTENTION.

On September the 3rd. a fascinating youth succumbed to the errors of a fast city life. Like most of us he was a little frightened. He took a quack in his confidence, and fell in deadly clutches. Within the short space of 27 days he was reduced to a shrieking skeleton. That

SERPENT

the charming Mr. Bogus had sucked not only the poor devil's money, but had also dried his blood with burnt poisons. This Youth is a picture of Living Death To-day. He is a

GRIM WARNING

to thousands.

All of us have something or other the matter with us. Don't sleep over it. Don't try to forget it with Drink and Drugs. Above all for God's sake don't let people Magnify the little things. They might worry you to death Fifty thousand Young Men to-day, are slowly undermining their health, dying to tell someone whom they can Trust, eagerly expecting this message of Good Cheer. What they want really, is the sympathetic hand of an expert, who can understand and cheer them up to bracing health, and sparkling Vitality, within an incredibly short space of time. Write us your troubles without the slightest hesitation. No consultation charge or obligation whatever is incurred. A fully Qualified and Expert staff thoroughly goes over your case and advises you.

POISON

Mercury Iodides, Bromides, in fact No Mettalic Drugs or Poisons are ever used. We Deplore Drastic methods of cure.

THE SECRET

Of Success. Armed with juices of Nature's fresh mountain herbs We tackle Anything. A little weakness—perhaps a bit of just over indulgence—schoolboy habits picked up in smutty lanes—the deadly craving for tobacco—the Curse of Drink—the terrible fruits of sowing Wild Oats—They are all in our line. Gently but Certainly, we restore you to a speedy and lasting cure. Thousands of Strong Robust Personalities—that were wrecks yesterday testify to our amazing guarantee of Lasting Results.

FREE

Confidence begets Confidence. It costs nothing to drop us a line.

M. DIRECTOR.
HOMOLO-VEDIC INSTITUTE, ...KAR" SIMLA, EAST.

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SAVES MONEY, TOO.

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REAL LEATHER CASES
FREE EYE EXAMINATION by LONDON SPECIALISTS
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RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

A CENTURY IN FOUR YEARS

RUSSIA'S WILL TO SURVIVE.

Jennie, Lee, M.P., writes in the "New Leader":—

Since 1917 the Russian situation has never been more interesting or critical than at present. With characteristic vigour and directness, the Soviet Government has mobilised its resources to do in four years what other countries would only consider possible in four generations.

Stalin and his colleagues, although faced with the most formidable obstacles, are determined to carry through a plan of industrial construction and agricultural developmennt, more rapid and extensive than anything of its kind that any other country in the world has even dreamed of. When travelling in Russia, whether in the north or in the south, in old-established industrial centres or the most remote Caucasian mountains, there is ample evidence of the vigour and speed with which this work is being pushed forward. New electrical plants, new grain stores, new factories of every description are in process of construction wherever one goes.

THE OLD GIVES PLACE TO THE NEW

Side by side with this, sweeping changes are taking place in the methods of agriculture. There is striking contrast between the solitary peasant scratching the surface of the soil with a wooden plough, identical with those used in Roman times, and the up-to-date communal farm, employing tractors of the latest device, and operating over an expanse of territory further than the eye can travel. Both can be seen in Russia today, but the old ways are giving place to the new with phenomenal rapidity. Already, it is reckoned that approximately 40 per cent. of the peasants are in communal farms of one kind or another.

Added to all this, one gets the impression that practically the whole nation is bending its will to the work of reconstruction with an exhilarating keeness. Even the school children talk of the Five Year Plan and what it will mean to the future of Russia.

But there is another aspect of this situation which must be taken into account. If a country embarks on a gigantic scheme of industrial eypansion and agricultural development, it cannot escape the financial consequences of its policy. Hence the Soviet State finds itself faced with a staggering programme of capital investment which continues to mount up with alarming rapidity, and from one source or another the means of payment must be found.

A GAMBLE

Most other countries have been helped over this phase in their development by floating loans on the money markets of richer neighbours. But a Capitalist world is prepared to give only the most grudging and meagre assistance to Soviet Russia either in the form of loans or export credit facilities, therefore the burden of payment must be almost entirely from the current production of the Russian workers.

Can it be done? Both friends and enemies of the Republic are eagerly and anxiously asking this question. The answer is by no means clear. For some time yet the whole situation will continue to appear a gigantic gamble between the time and money necessary for carrying through the plan and the powers of endurance of the Russian masses.

Something of what is involved may be made clearer by two simple illustrations. When one of our municipalities decides to construct a new reservior it first raised a loan to be repaid over a period of, say, twenty or forty years, and is thereby able to spread the cost to the ratepayer over a similar period.

Again, if a working woman decides to invest in a sewing machine, but is unable to pay for it on the spot, she may nevertheless get immediate possession by agreeing to pay in small weekly instalments.

PROVISION OF LONG TERM LOANS

It may seem fantastic to compare the problems of a nation extending over a sixth of the surface of the earth, and containing 150 million people with those of a municipality constructing a reservior or a poor woman purchasing a sewing machine, but the principle behind all there is the same.

Russia is buying enormous quantities of tractors for her farms, and machinery of every kind for her new factories and mines. All this must be paid for.

If, like the municipality or the woman, Russia were allowed to meet her obligations by raising long term loans, or by an instalment system spread over a reasonable period of time, the financial situation would be well within her management, although even then by no means easy. But no such course is open to her. In return for all the machinery and building materials which she is purchasing from abroad more or less immediate payment is demanded.

Since a nation no more than an individual, at one and the same time can not spend its income on consumable goods such as food and clothes, and fixed capital such as agricultural machinery, one of the other must be sacrified.

Russia has decided to spend every available penny on the furtherance of the Five Year Plan, and as she must pay for imports by exports, her home market is left with a very limited variety of goods, almost no luxury articles are available and even necessities are strictly rationed.

Another factor aggravating the difficulties of the present situation is a temporary shortage of certain food supplies. While in Russia during September I found that butter was practically unobtainable, meat was scarce in many areas, and in Moscow eggs were supplied for children and invalids only.

BUTTER AND EGGS FOR THE PEASANT

This shortage is partly due to the resistance of the Kulaks, or richer peasants, who slaughtered a large proportion of the live stock throughout the country rather than take it into the new communal farms. Further, in Czarist days the ordinary peasant did not dream of consuming butter and eggs unless on high days and holidays. He took those to market and himself lived chiefly on bread and pegetables and cheese. Now he has decided that if butter and eggs are good for the town worker, they won't do him and his family much harm.

If one keeps in mind that the peasants constitute 80 per cent. of the Russian population, it immediately becomes apparent how even the slightest variation in their standard of living is sufficient to dislocate the entire market and to cause havoc in the towns until a new equilibrium is reached. Time and skill and endless hard labour will be needed to overcome problems such as these, but one has the feeling that Russia can do it.

Already the grain problem has been solved and there is no shortage of bread. Given time, the new communal farms will also flood the country with an abundance of meat and butter and eggs. But what is much more serious, as I have already emphasised, is the financial strain involved in keeping up the pace of the Five Year Plan. That remains the big question mark in Russian affairs.

If only the British Government could be induced in this as in other things to take more courageous line, we could help Russia considerably and at the same time help ourselves.

Our iron and steel workers go idle while Russia urgently requires the very goods which they are anxious to produce. The chief obstacle to an expanding Anglo-Russian trade is the limiting of export credit guarantees to a year or eighteen months. Until this period is extended relative deadlock must continue.

COURAGE AND ENDURANCE

It is depressing to reflect that the German and the Italian Governments, and even private American and English business firms are offering longer and better credit terms to Soviet Russia than those the British Government is prepared to give.

But, with or without outside assistance, Russia is determined to win through. The masses are keyed up to intensive and sustained effort, even to sacrifice, in order that the principles of the Revolution may be vindicated and the Five-Year Plan succeed. Their mood is still that of a people at war.

A certain type of visitor to Russia sees and unerstands nothing except that there are queues in the streets of Moscow, and that the window displays are drab and poor compared with those in other capitals. If at the same time he kept in mind the depth of poverty and degradation in which the Russian workers were sunk before the Revolution, and the touching pride which they display in their new status and privileges, he might better understand the spirit of contemporary Russia. The new Workers' Republic is not living with its stomach alone, but has learned to use its mind and imagination as well. The younger generation, in particular, is deeply thrilled with Russia's achievements and is tirelessly active in the furtherance of the Five-Pear Plan. For them the Red Flag floating over the Kremlin is both a promise and a fulfilment. In honour of Russia's courage and endurance, we must respectfully salute.

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THEIR SILENCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will you kindly let me know, whether the Round Table Delegates in London have put any resolution before the British delegates condemning the insult to Bombay ladies on 26th October 1930 and also the ill-treatment which is meted out to political prisoners all over the country.

Instead of delivering magnificient and dazzling speeches these wise men should condemn the ill-treatment given to political prisoners (both men and women) These persons who have gone to jail are not persons of ordinary type, some of them are highly cultured, educated, and belong to high families. For love of their motherland they have chosen to suffer such hardships.

Unfortunately I have not read up to now in any news-paper a single word of condemnation uttered by these wiseres.—Yours, etc,.

X Y Z.

CULTURAL SUPREMACY OF CALCUTTA.

Party To Mr. Brailsford.

—:o:—

"Only when as a nation India can carry out her will and deeds. only then her personality will be able to express itself in the International life. And I think—all who think—all who can free themselves from self-interest not only in Great Britain but in Europe too—look forward to that day not only for India's sake but for the sake of mankind"—said Mr. H. N. Brailsford replying to Dr. Pramathanath Banerjee, President, Bengal Economic Society at the party given to him by the Society at the Ashutosh Building.

Dr. Banerjee in welcoming Mr. Brailsford explained the economic aspect of the present struggle and said:—

"Mr. Brailsford your travels in India will convince you, I am sure, that the Nationalist movement in India is not based upon any narrow creed, but that its ambition is to contribute her quota to the establishment of a higher, a better and nobler type of civilitation—a civilization which will be based not on hatred and brute force but on love and moral strength —a civilization which will secure not only all the nations and races of the world but to all the inhabitants of this earth. equality and liberty.'.

INTELLECTUAL CENTRE.

Mr Brailsford appreciated the intellectual atmosphere in which he found himself in Calcutta. He said: "I got into a new atmosphere in each part of India. Each province had its own peculiar atmosphere. Here in Calcutta I had come to the intellectual centre where people were thinking and giving play to imagination, where one might listen to music and escape for a while from the strain or tension of politics..

"You can believe perhaps that an Englishman does not feel re- for an Englishman to talk to Inmarkably proud at this moment of dians frankly about it. If I dare an Imperial Government as it is I would put my wishes like this visible in India. It is a painful that it may spare the prolongasituation. Above all, it is difficult tion of this struggle."—"Odyssey."

FAMOUS PARSEES.
SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS
PARSEES have played a leading and honourable part in the public life of India. They are the pioneers of India's progress in many directions. As politicians, philanthropists, captains, of industry, as energetic citizens of a common country, many Parsees have made their mark and it is but fitting that a record should be made of their activities and achievements. This book, which is well illustrated, contains copious extracts from the writings and speeches of the persons described.
CONTENTS.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy — K. R. Cama
Framji Cowasji Banaji — J. N. Tata
Naorouji Ferdoonji — Sir D. E. Wacha
Byramji Jeejeebhoy — Sir P. M. Mehta
Sir Dinshaw Petit — Sir M. M. Bhownaggree
S. S. Bengalee — B. M. Malabari
Dadabhai Naoroji — Sir J. J. Modi
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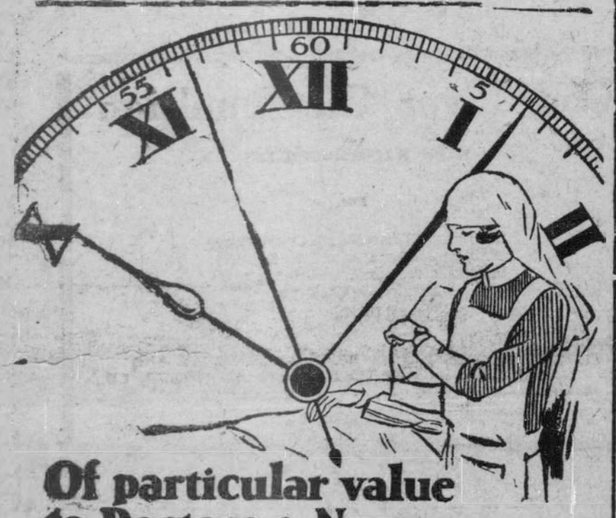

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The Talk Of The Takli

P. R. M. writes in the "Leader":

I am a simple thing and anybody can understand my mechanism. I can be bought for two or three pice and even made almost without cost. I am portable and easily accessible to all. I am very light and pretty; therefore I am most popular with Ranis and Raises and young boys and girls. My production satisfies the religious want of the Pandits because I am always sacred. I can give bread to the millions of starving villagers of India, can clothe the farmers, can give livelihood to beggars, can give a dignified profession to the fallen sisters. I am in the habit of demolishing 'devil's workshops' by keeping busy all idle men's minds, if they care to turn me. I feed the weavers, the carders, the blacksmiths, the dyers and the carpenters. I can save the heavy drain of India that has been sapping her very life blood. I can affect real unity between the different communities of India by making them interdependent. I can ameliorate the conditions of the untouchables by making it easy to find a market for the yarn produced by them. I can establish real peace in India by teaching its inhabitants self-respect and self-reliance and thus render it absolutely impossible for other nations to come to India with the idea of exploiting her. I can introduce simplicity in life and make the opulent condescend to talk with the mill hands. I am thus a harbinger of peace and restorer of financial health to India and impartial distributor of wealth.

But to students I am something more; I am an examiner of their abilities, I am a barometer to their nature. Give me to a rash boy and I will tell all at once that he is such, because his yarn will be untwisted and irregular. Place me in the hands of a serious boy; I will at once know that he is promising, because his yarn will be regular, fine and indicative of a balanced hand. I won't fall from his hand so often.

I am not merely an examiner; I am an instructor too. I can train the minds of boys. I warrant a regular spinner can be a good mathematician because the same law governs both the sciences. It would be no exaggeration to say that spinning is practical mathematics. If you err, your mistake will, at once, be detected.

Just as bluntness in the edge of a razor spoils a shave, just as caustic acid spoils a picture and just as adoration without faith is meaningless, in the same way no amount of coaching is of any avail without concentration which the youths of these days so utterly lack. I am a specialist in training boys in concentration and I claim to do immense good in this direction to the boy who befriends me.

Lastly, I am a political and economic weapon against a bureaucracy, and at the same time I help India in making a headway in social reconstruction which must proceed the advent of political reform.

FOLLOW CHINA'S EXAMPLE.

Acharya Ray's Advice To Students.

BANGALORE, Nov. 23.

Acharya Praphulla Chandra Ray is now staying in Bangalore. He arrived here in connection with a meeting of the Indian Institute of Science. Mr. H. R. Krishna Murthi a journalist of Bangalore interviewed him prior to his departure to Calcutta.

Sir P. C. Ray was sitting in the nice garden of his lodging reading the "Bombay Chronicle" suddenly a voice "namasta" made Acharya turn back and found Mr. Krishna Murthi. He exclaimed "Oh! you have come." He then gave through the following message to the youth of India.

CURSE OF CASTE SYSTEM.

As you know, I am always more interested and have devoted my spare time to constructive work. The three planks in the platform of Mahatmaji are: (1) Removal of untouchability, (2) Introduction of spinning wheel in every hamlet and (3) Hindu-Muslim unity. A Nation can never rise unless it removes this curse of caste system. It has been a blot on Hinduism more than anything else. It has been an obstacle in the path of nationalism in India. To-day we find the Hindu arrayed against the Muslim, Non-Brahmin against Brahmin. There is really a Civil War going on in India—Fratricidal Civil War. How can we demand equality in Kenya and South Africa unless we are prepared to seat our own kith and kin as equals in the social status. The high caste Brahmin denounces and also ignores the fundamental laws of humanity. Then again where little real progress has been made in Khadi, it is a painful sight to me to find our youngsters in schools and colleges—on whom are based our future hopes—going about dressed in videshi.

"The students when they go home for vacation waste their time in gossiping, card playing and in extra doses of syrup in day time. They should follow in the footsteps of the youths of China who are doing their utmost in the cause of primary education. They go about in villages and mix with the masses, on equal terms and convert every religious temple into a school. Untouchability is unknown in China for the last 2,000 years, and in this way there is no division of men into castes and sub-castes. Every educatated youngman must now be prepared voluntarily to give up the restrictions of this cast of castes."

CABLE ITEMS

—:o:—

Rugby.—Britain shared a violent weekend weather experienced by most of Europe. Gales blew over England, the wind reaching eighty miles an hour on midlands and snow fell heavily in parts of Scotland.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Queen of Spain, accompanied by her two daughters, left Victoria this morning for Paris on her return to Spain.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Britain's air defence forces are being largely reequipped under a scheme which will be carried out during the next fifteen months.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The King and Queen returned to London from Sandringham on Monday and are expected to remain in Capital until a few days before Christmas when they will return to Norfork.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Death has occurred in the week-end of Mrs. Marjory Kennedy Fraser, aged 73 well-known for her collections of Herbridean music. Her researches led to recovery of many of Scotlands lost folk tunes.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The visit which the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Sir Michael Hodges, will pay at the invitation of the United States Government to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet at Colon, Panama, will take place from February 23rd to February 28th and not in January as erroneously announced elsewhere.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The Royal Air Force West Africa flight of three Fairy machines left Geneina to-day on the return journey from Bathurst to Khartoum.—B. O. W.

Railway Board To Meet Federation.

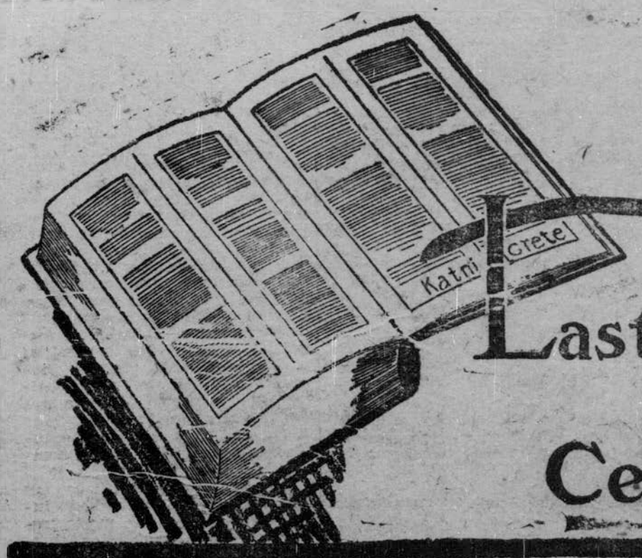
—:o:—

The General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, writes:—

The Railway Board have agreed to hold the second half-yearly meeting between them and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation on 8th and 9th December, 1930, at New Delhi. The following subjects have been notified for discussion:—

(1) Reinstatement of the G. I. P. Railway strikers; (2) Revised regulations for the Medical Examination of subordinate and inferior service staff; (3) Recent rules for recruitment of Apprentice Mechanics and Trade Apprentices; (4) Rules for the educational assistance of railway employees' children; (5) Provident Fund and Gratuity Rules; (6) Suggestions for making rules governing infliction of punishments; (7) Facilities for Unions for conducting welfare work of the staff; (8) Reconstitution of Staff Councils or Welfare Committees to serve the real interests of the staff; (9) Case of employees blocked in promotion for years; (10) Leave Rules.

The Federation has submitted a memorandum in respect of the above subjects and the representatives of all the Railway Unions in India will meet at Delhi on 7th, 8th and 9th December, 1930, to consider the situation and formulate a programme of future action. Any information from the staff in respect of the above subjects may be communicated to the General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, c/o Postmaster, New Delhi.



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LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

Nov. 22, 1930.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.

	Season to Date	This week	Corresponding Season 1929/30	Corresponding Week 1929/30	
Total Imports	631	64	828	79	Bales
East Indian,	X 63	3	74	7	"
Total Exports,	X 44	2	38	1	"
East Indian Exports	15	1	9	Nil	"
Total Forwarded	613	48	881	70	"
East Indian Forwarded,	79	6	71	6	"
Total Stock,	...	791	...	732	"
East Indian Stock,	...	46	...	42	"
Total Sales,	...	23,000	...	38,920	"
East Indian Sales,	...	...	...	2	"

N. B. All figures are in thousands, except Total Sales, which are given in full.
XAdjusted.

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON TO INDIA

Nov. 22.
New York, Nov. 21.

	Last Week	This Week.
Exports during the past week.	1,100	500 Bales.
Total exports during the season.	3,900	4,400 Bales.

ALEXANDRIA WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Alexandria, Nov. 21.

	Last Week	This Week.	
Total Receipts since Sept. 1st last	2,522,000	2,784,000	cantars.
Total Exports since Sept. 1st last	1,247,000	1,427,000	cantars.
Week-end Stocks, ...	4,720,000	4,797,000	cantars.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 21.

	Season To date	This week	Corresponding Season 1929/30	Corresponding Week 1929/30	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	8,194	569	8,784	479	Bales.
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	1,716	209	2,676	203	"
Exports from U. S. Ports	2,986	284	3,030	263	"
Of which to Japan	333	21	411	41	"
Of which to China	144	8	67	7	"
Of which to G. B.	521	53	581	65	"
Of which to Germany	881	71	864	54	"
Stock at New York ...		229	...	100	"
Stock at U. S. Ports ...		4,010	...	2,501	"
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns ...		713	...	440	"
World's visible supply ...		9,516	...	7,784	"
Of which American Cotton ...		7,814	...	6,009	"
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	3,478	372	4,763	362	"
Receipts at U. S. ports	5,611	355	5,354	276	"

N. B. All figures are in thousands.

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
— Mail & Passengers — Service.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.
Nov. 29th	Mantua	Jack	10,948
Dec. 6th	Varkunda*	Parker	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	Townshend	19,648
19th	Rawalpindi*	Stringer	16,697
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
1931. Jan. 3rd	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
10th	Rajputana	Cadiz	16,644
17th	Ranchi*	Brooks	16,650
24th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
31st	Maloja x	Brownling	20,837
Feb. 7th	Mantua	Hignett	10,948
14th	Comorin*	Cartright	15,279
21st	Viceroy of India	Ohlson	19,648
28th	Naldera x	Earrison	16,088
Mar. 7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
12th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
21st	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
28th	Narkunda x	Parker	16,572
April 4th	Ranchi x	Brooks	16,660
9th	Moldavia §	Allin	16,556
11th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India x	Ohlson	19,647
25th	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
May 2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
9th	Chitral x	Siggers	15,248
16th	Macedonia	Dickinson	11,120
23rd	Maloja x	Brownling	20,837
30th	Malwa	Britten	10,986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and Tourist Saloon passengers.
†To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£94	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108
	2nd Saloon		A	B
Single			£56	£50
Return			98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£64	£74	£56	£58
Return	147	130	116	102
	2nd Saloon.		A	B
Single			£53	£46
Return			91	81

NEW TOURIST SALOON FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home Tourist Saloon and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA" 16,556 Tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March due Bombay April 3rd.

The "STRATHNAVER" a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Tourist Saloon passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Commanders	Tons
Dec. 11th	Domala	Kitson	8,422
1931. April 2nd	Dumana	Stockwell	8,427
23rd	Domala	Kitson	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:

Bombay to Plymouth	Single	Return
A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

About		
Dec. 5	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
13	Kidderpore	Straits, China & Japan.
19	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	NALDERA	Colombo, & Australia.
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
27	MOOLTAN	Colombo & Australia.
Mar. 13th	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan
27th	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
April 24th	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
May 22nd	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the first Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailing approximately every month. Fares £74 to £000.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Nov		
27th	Baroda	Persian Gulf Ports, via Verawal and Mangrole.
28th	Varsova	K'chi, Bushire, M'rah & B'rah.
29th	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder, Dwarka. C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
Dec. 1st	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.
3rd	Karoa	E. & S. Africa M'Goa

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs, Friday, Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs, Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Bunko Maru ..	24th Nov.	8th Dec.
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Shinai Maru ..	15th Dec.	25th Dec
Sumatra Maru.	25th Dec	8th Jan 1931

For particulars apply to:— OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED (Incorporated in Japan), Phone Nos. 22136 and 22137. Telegrams:—"SHOSEN" Box No. 198.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. TEOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tottori Maru ..	5975	16 Nov	29 Nov.
Tenyo Maru ..	10000	...	@1 Dec
xIyo Maru, Kashima Maru ..	13000	...	@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru ..	12000	...	@18Dec
*Calcutta Maru ..	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
*Tsurushima Maru ..	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec.
xKaga Maru ..	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	...	@13Jan
*Suwa Maru	11000	...	@27Jan.
Tokushima Maru..	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	27 Nov.	14 De
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	10 Dec,	27 Dec
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru ..	22289	11 Dec	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	23600	21 Dec,	28 Dec
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	1 Jan,	7 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Fotel Bros. have compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail).
Week ending 21st November 1930.

	This week	Tnis season.
Brought into Sight	569	8,194
Receipts at U. S. Ports	355	5,611
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA:		
To Great Britain	53	521
To Continent	202	1,963
To Japan, Canada &c.	29	477
Total	284	2,966
World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton	372	3,478
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS:		
Great Britain (All Kinds)	43	613
VISIBLE SUPPLY:		
Stocks at American Ports		4,910
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,713
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,091
Total		7,814
Last Week		7,616
Difference on Week		plus 193
Stocks of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		791

INDIAN COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 26

Broach	137/152
Bengal	133/142
Methia	150/156
Khamgaon	154/159
Akola Khamgaon	154/160
Nagpur Wardha	161/163
Barsi Kurduwadi	152/158
Jalna Aurangabad	154/160
Nagar Vambori	150/158
Purna Parbhani	156/161
Khandwa Sanawad	156/161
Indore Ujjain	168/170
Mirzapur	211/222
Coompta	210/225
Tirupur Cambodia	246/268

SHIPPING NEWS
—:o:—
Export & Import

ARRIVALS

November 26.
Hatrana, Smith, Rangoon.
Akbar, Ward, Calcutta
DEPARTURES
November 27.
British Emperor, Law, Abadan
Gagra, Williamson, Karachi
Shunko Maru, Aoki, Karachi
Domala, Kitson, Karachi
Binfield, Raddish, Karachi
Baroda, Eadie, Busreh

S S Hatrana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Hatrana arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Akbar:—The T M Company's steamer Akbar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S British Emperor:—The A P O Company's steamer British Emperor, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

S S Gogra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gogra, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Shunko Maru:—The O S K steamer Shunko Maru will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Baroda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Domala:—The M M Company's steamer Domala, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Binfield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Binfield will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

WEDNESDAY, November 23.
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
2 Mantua, London, 29-11, M M and Co.
3 Kondekerk, Karachi, 26-11 E D Sassoon & Co.
4 Arabia Karachi 29-11 L T and M G.
5 Hilda, Trieste, 27-11 L T and M I
7 City of York, Karachi 29-11 K N & Co.
8 Tottori Maru, Japan, 29-11, N Y Kaisha.
9 Shunko Maru, Karachi, 27-11 O S. Kaisha.
11 Domala, Karachi 27-11 M M and Co
12 Binfield Karachi 27-11 M M and Co.
13 Chinkoa, London, N F, M M and Co.
13 Dumana London N F M M and Co.
14 Sumatra Colombo 26-11 L Edwards Ltd.
15 Karoa, Durban, 3-12 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
1 Yehime Maru, N F N F H Premji
3 Baroda P Gulf, 27-11 M M and Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 28-11 M M & Co.
5 Garmula, Rangoon, 29-11 M M and Co.
6 Jehangir, Red Sea Ports, 26-11 T M and Co.
8 Fukko Maru N F N F Turner Morrison and Co.
12/13 Naringa Calcutta 29-11 M M and Co.
14 Ahmedi Karachi 27-11 S Hassum and Co.
16 Laxmi Aleppy 26-11 R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Oosteappelle Malabar Coast, 27-11 M S N Co.
B Hubro, Calcutta, 28-11, S S N Co.
R Indira, Malabar Coast, 30-11, New Bombay Steamships.
K Parvati Karachi 25-11 B S N Co.
L Kalavati N F N F B S N Co.
M Irrawadi Veraval 26-11 B S N Co
K Jalavihar, N F, N F, Scindia S. N. Co.
Q Skuld, Bangkok 27-11 T F C Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Maloja, 5-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 12-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 30-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana, 24-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Comorin, 19-12-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Hatimura, 9-12 30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Circassia, 20-12-30, G T Co.
Flysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.
Clan Kenneth 3-12-30 J F Co.
Tarantia 4-12-30 G T Co.
City of Marseilles 6-12-30 K N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Simla 27-11-30 G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels 25-11-30 L Edwards Ltd.
Trautenfels, 8-12-30 L Edwards Ltd.
Werdenfels, 21-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels, 29-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
Potter 19-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM
Bovenkerk, 7-12-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk, 28-12-30, E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM TRIESTE
Fusijama 26-11-30 L T Co.
FOR NEW YORK
City of Christchurch 27-11-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Hongkong 26-12-30 F F Campbell and Co.
Potter 7-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Iho Maru, 30-11 N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru, 1-12 N Y Kaisha.
Tshurushima Maru, 18-12, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 30-12, N Y Kasha.
Shunko Maru, 24-11, O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 9-12, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 25-12, O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore 30-11 P. & O. Co.
Rawalpindi, 19-12, P & O Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.
Mantua, 29-11-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa 30-11-30 M M & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Hilda N F L G C.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia, 1-12-30 Italiana.
Fusijama N.F., M Intaliana.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Baroda, NF, M M and Co.
Varsova, 28-11-30 M M & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rabenfels N.F., L Edward Ltd.
FOR KARACHI.
City of York 29-11-30 K N Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa, 3-12-30 M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Tottori Maru 29-11-30 N F Kaisha.
FOR RANGOON.
Garmula, N F M M & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou N F, T M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara N F, T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Hubro NF S S N Co.
Nizam, NF, T M and Co.
Naringa, N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Mantua 5434 Jack, P and O S N, Co.
Macedonia, 11,120, Dickinson, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa 3329 Lamb M M and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia 4,499 Stagnaro M Italiana.
Fusijama 4,155 Grodrosal M Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tottori Maru 5,713 Ddama N Y Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Baroda, 1877, Eadie, M M and Co.
Varsova, 1957, Rowe, M M and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Hilda 2973 Tarabochia L T Co.
FOR KARACHI
City of York 5033 McArthur K N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rabenfels 4,195 Metz L. Edward Ltd.
FOR RANGOON.
Garmula, 3,284 Mann M M & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou 2491 Beattie T M & Co
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa, 3303, Fishley, M M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara 2982 Wheeler T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Hubro 1527 Haagensen S S N Co.
Nizam, 3334, Robb, T M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE
S S Baroda 25-11-30.
S S Laxmi 25-11-30
S S Binfield 25-11-30
S S Sumatra 23-11-30
S S Shunko Maru 26-11-30

IMPORTS

Nov. 25

S S Kota Baroe Agents T M and Co from Genoa:—13 cases preserves; 200 cases almonds; 70 cases cycle and motor covers; 376 cases silk yarn; 110 drums chemicals.

S S Varseva Agents M M and Co. from Busrah:—4070 bags dates; 23 bags beans; 1750 bags mash; 200 bags D seeds; 610 bags wheat.

From Mohamerah:—34 bags beans; 38 bags khaskhas; 131 bags almonds.

From Bushire:—139 cases gum 30 cases raisin.

S S Karoa Agents M M and Co from Zanzibar:—731 bags cloves; 20 bags hides; 25 bags milk.

From Mombasa:—2825 bags potatoes; 312 bags cowries; 40 bags brass scraps; 483 bales cotton

From Daresalam:—863 bales cotton; 103 bags gum; 24 bags dust; 94 bags gum arabic

S S Baroda Agents M M and Co from Busran:—3105 bags wheat; 1515 bags dates; 1211 bags mash.

From Mohmerah:—795 bags gum; 89 bags attari; 45 bags almonds; 996 bags dates; 60 bags khaskhas; 15 bales wool.

From Bushire:—403 bags gum; 162 bags gum tragacanth; 162 bags arabic; 150 bags shiraz; 587 bags raisin; 60 bags dates; 71 bags pistas; 236 bags almond kernals; 50 bags rosewater.

From Muscat:—1343 bags dates; 41 bags fish; 183 bags ponagranets.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

S S Mantua for London:—16 bales animal skin M M and Co; 11 bales animal skin Cox and Kings Ltd; 3 bales animal skin D Abraham and Sons; 9 bales animal skin S G Hussimzadah; 5 bales animal skin A. Dadabhai; 1 bale woollen carpets Thos Cook and Sons; 100 cwts groundnuts K M Nathoo.

For Marseilles:—200 cwts groundnut seed M Bhuta and Co.

For Jaffa:—3 bales cotton yarn C Pitambar.

S S City of York for Liverpool:—31 bales cotton thread waste A L Zaveri; 25 bales cotton raw B Karsondas and Co; 101 cwts gum ghatty N Mooljl and Co; 49 bales wool raw F F Campbell and Co; 23 bales wool raw A Salemahomed; 113 bales wool raw W Latham and Co.

For Barcelona:—4 cases dry guts Shamjimal; 39 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co.

S S Domala for London:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes M Bhuta and Co.

S S Chinkoa for London:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes 1000 cwts linseed oil cakes C Bapubhai; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes M Bhuta and Co.

For Dunkirk:—53 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Havre:—5 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

For Piraeus:—13 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co.

S S Rabenfels for Hamburg:—273 cwts gum karaya N Mulji and Co; 100 cwts turmeric M Bhuta and Co; 402 cwts gum karaya S Khetsey and Co; 1050 cwts casein Amin and Sons; 503 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 100 cwts gum karaya J Meyer and Co; 200 cwts groundnut seed 1000 cwts castorseed R Rathai and Co.

For Rotterdam:—4000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 21 cwts gum karaya N Mulji and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 5000 cwts groundnuts Lagdwala Bros.

For Antwerp:—2000 cwts linseed oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 1000 cwts castorseed R Ratilal and Co; 126 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 148 bales cotton raw E Sassoon and Co; 375 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton raw L Kallianji and Co; 340 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—30 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co.

For Ghent:—62 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Gothenburg:—4052 cwts groundnut cakes H V Oomerbhoy and Co.

For New York:—619 cwts gum karaya N Mulji and Co.

S S Fusijama for Trieste:—3700 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 565 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 495 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 55 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Anglo-Siam Corporation; 60 bales cotton raw C V Jagjiwan and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

S S Kondekirk for Hamburg:—30 bales cotton thread waste B Mahamkhram and Co.

S S Hilda for Trieste:—112 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S S Fushjama for Trieste:—1000 cwts groundnut seed K M Nathoo; 224 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Venice:—165 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Arabia for Genoa:—600 cwts castor seed K M Nathoo.

S S Tottori Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton raw Kotan and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 50 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 209 bales cotton raw Nissho Co.

For Yokohama:—800 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—2000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 750 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co; 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 150 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 26.

B C Rate T T 1/5 1
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/2
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to December.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 December.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 to January.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5 15/16 November-December.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 277 3/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 924.
Banks Buying 3 Months 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 138 1/8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 136.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 86 5/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 108 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 157 1/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 5/8 25th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/7 26th instant.
Japan/London 2/1 1/2 25th instant.
London/Paris 123.60 25th instant.
London/Belgium 34.83 25th instant.
London/Switzerland 25.075 25th instant.
London/Italy 92.75 25th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Cold £4-5-1 1/4 24th instant, £4-5-1 3/8 25th instant
Silver London Ready 16 1/2 24th
Silver London Forward 13 3/8 24th instant 16 3/8 25th instant.
Silver New York Ready 35 7/8 24th instant 35 3/4 25th instant.
London Discounts 3 Months 2 3/16 per cent. 24th instant 2 7/32 per cent. 25th instant.
London Discounts 6 Months 2 5/16 per cent. 24th instant 2 11/32 per cent. 25th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 1/4 per cent.
3 Months 3 3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/4 per cent.
12 Months 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
—:o:—
Bombay Nov. 26.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-14.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1921-36 Rs. 90-7.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-7.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-3.
4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-6.
4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-2.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 96-7.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94-6.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-5.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-1.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-2.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 101-5.
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-15.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-10.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89-4.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-14.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-14.

FORWARD RATES.
2ND DEC. SETTLEMENT.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-13 0.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101-5-0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS
—:o:—
Bombay Nov. 26.

3 Mons. Discounts 2 7/32 p. c.
6 Mons. Discounts 2 11/32 p. c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 2 1/2 p.c.
One month 2 3/4 p.c.
Three months 3 1/4 p.c.
Six months 4 p.c.
Tone of money market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 p. c.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China bought and sold. Business small.

GOLD & SILVER.
Bombay, Nov. 26.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	6	0
Mint Gold, 1st Sett.	21	5	0
Mint Gold, 2nd Sett.	21	5	5
Silver Ready	47	2	0
Silver 1st Sett.	47	1	0
Silver 2nd Sett.	47	0	0

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...gressive Insurance
J5

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all insurances
J6

BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1930.

EAST MEETS WEST IN ETHIOPIA.

:o:

CORONATION CEREMONY OF EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA.

The Special Correspondent at Addis Abeba of the "Sunday Times" wrote in a despatch to his paper:—

There was a foretaste of the pageantry of the coronation ceremony of next day when Ras Taffari Makonen, unveiled the statue of his great-uncle, Menelik the Second, in the principal square of the capital.

The Imperial throne, flanked by gilt chairs, was placed in front of the statue. Here the Emperor of Ethiopia, clad in a purple cape heavily embroidered in gold, stood surrounded by his Ministers.

The Duke of Gloucester, the Prince of Udine, and other foreign delegates were present at the ceremony.

Notable figures were the tribal chiefs, each armed with sword, rifle, and lance. Most of them wore the traditional lion's mane headdress, but some had assumed diplomatic cocked-hats, which accorded strangely with Abyssinian costume.

Thousand of armed tribesmen filled the approaches to the square, but perfect order was kept.

CAPITAL TRANSFORMED.

Addis Abeba—or that part of it visible to foreign visitors—has been transformed into a European city by the magic wand of the ruler.

In three months of feverish preparation, miles of dusty and potholed streets have been converted into smoothly macadamised roads, lined by electric light standards. Open-air markets have been closed and street-booths have been temporarily banished from the capital. All lepers have been expelled from the city, and beggars have been warned off the streets.

As a final instance of the thoroughness of the process of modernisation, dozens of miles of high fences have been put up to hide the crowded squalor of native huts.

KHAKI-CLAD TROOPS.

In keeping with the newly found modernity of Addis Abeba are the troops that throng the streets, garbed in new European uniforms of khaki. Although a concession has been made to Abyssinian custom in allowing the soldiers to go barefoot, they are remarkably smart in appearance.

Yesterday afternoon I saw the rehearsal of the Coronation procession, with the fine State coach—once that of the ex-Kaiser—and six Hungarian steeds driven by an expert Hungarian coachman.

Against the hastily contrived European background the subjects of the new Emperor assert the unchangeable African character of his Empire. Between the rows of electric light standards ride wide-hatted chieftains, armed with rifles, and followed by retainers clad in white camels slouch along the macadamised roads, towering over recently imported motor-cars.

The gilt equestrian statue unveiled to-day stands in the shadow of the cathedral, to which Ras Tafari, robed in crimson velvet, will drive to-morrow morning to be crowned.

Here relays of Coptic priests have for days been praying for the welfare of the King of Kings, and here rest the diadems which will be placed by the Archbishop, or "Abuna," on the heads of the ruler and his consort. The Imperial crown, of Abyssinian gold encrusted with diamonds and emeralds, is reputed to be worth £100,000.

WEEK OF REJOICING.

The coronation ceremony itself, with all its splendour, will be eclipsed in magnificence by the State reception at noon, at which the Emperor will receive the congratulations of the Duke of Glouster, the other foreign representatives; and the climax will be reached with the State banquet which will bring day to an end.

Among the guests will be the Duke of Glouster, the Prince of Udine, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, the Eary of Airlie, and Marhal Franchet d'Esperly. Dishes prepared by a French will be served on gold plate, and the wines will be of the most highly prized vintages.

For seven days the festivities will go on. There will be races, a review of the Emperor's army, processions, and banquets. The Duke of Gloucester's party will pay a visit on Monday to the Imperial mausoleum.

The Duke, who has already enjoyed some shooting near the capital, will bid farewell to the Emperor next Sunday on his departure for the remoter Abyssinian homelands.

The scene of splendour will be laid, says Reuter, within the grounds of the Cathedral of St. George (Ethiopials patron saint,) for this ancient African State has retained its primitive form of Christianity since it was converted from Paganism in the fourth century.

STRANGE MUSIC.

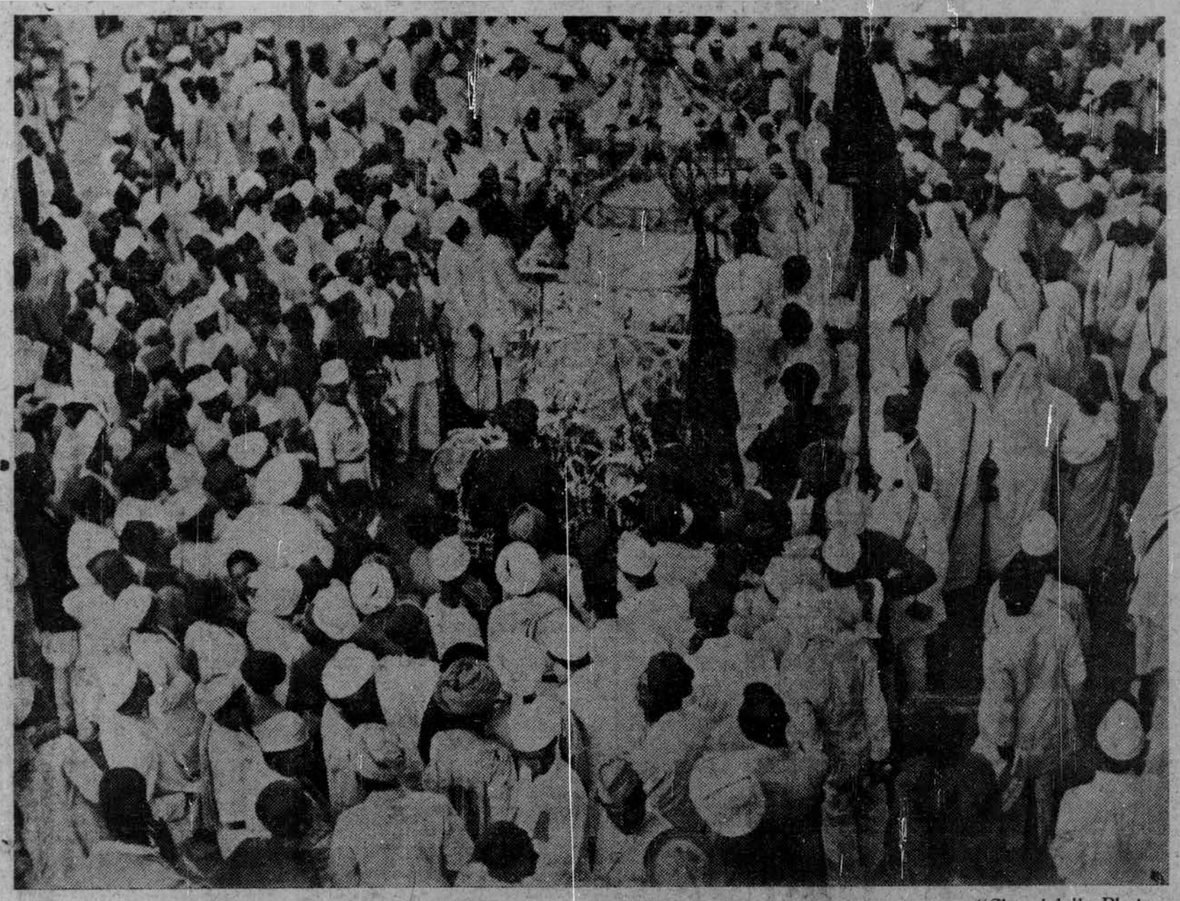
The music in an Abyssinian church falls strangely on European ears. The priests beat drums with their hands, shake curious little cymbals and all chant, swaying their bodies and slowly waving prayer-sticks.

The usual style of an Abyssinian church is circular, with the holy of holies enclosed by an outer gallery, and that in turn enclosed by a public gallery. The gallery walls of the Coronation church have not been carried to the roof, so that the many guests may actually witness the Coronation ceremony. The leading members of the many Foreign Missions gathered for the occasion are, with the Diplomatic Corps, being accommodated inside the church.

A religious service will follow at nine o'clock in the Cathedral itself, a stone-built, octagonal-shaped building, surmounted by a large central doe, and having galleries decorated with life-size paintings from the Scriptures and portraits of noted Abyssinian characters.

His Majesty has already received the presents of the envoys' countries, monarchs, and presidents. The principal gift of Great Britain consisted of a beautiful gold sceptre for the Emperor with an ivory sceptre for Waizeru-Meenen, his Royal Consort. A magnificent sword and valuable manuscripts were also presented. The French and Italian Governments each sent an aeroplane.

BOMBAY SIKHS INDIGNANT.



"Chronicle" Photo

As a protest against the firing at Gurdwara Sisganj, Delhi, the Sikh residents of Bombay arranged a huge procession on Tuesday evening, which startted from the Gurdwara on Frer Road. Thousands of Sikh men and women participated in the procession.

Mr. Sohrabji Pallonji Kapadia, Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle", who along with the Editor, has been charged with "assisting unlawful associations."

SOLUTION OF INDIAN UNREST.

:o:

Could Be Had At Yeravda Prison And Not At St. James Palace.

Over a thousand men and women witnessed the opening ceremony of the "Zaveri Sudha Khadi Bhandar" near the Laxmidas Cloth Market, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay on Wednesday morning.

Sjt. A. V. Thakker of the Servants of India Society, in declaring the shop open, made a reference to the present political situation and the methods adopted by the Government to suppress the national movement. The Congress organisation was declared illegal and thousands of persons were being sent to jail for picketing. The latest arrests were that of Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Chronicle" and Mahadev Desai, the ex-Secretary of Mahatma Gandhi.

NO LIMITS TO REPRESSION.

The speaker said that he would not be surprised if the Government imposed a ban on khaddar, and interfered with this national work on the ground that this is an activity of the Congress. Things had come to such a pass that even to speak about the Congress might be considered a crime by the Government. They should all be prepared for such days and work under the greatest difficulties.

SOLUTION AT YERAVDA JAIL.

Alluring to the Round Table Conference the speaker said that the solution of the Indian problem could be achieved only at Yervada Jail and not at the St. James Palace. Mahatma Gandhi was the only person who could claim to represent the Indian nation and as long as he was in prison there was no hope of compromise with the British Government.

BUY MORE KHADDAR.

Mrs. Kantaben Khandwalla addressing the gathering said that if they purchased more and more khaddar there would be greater unemployment in England which was the only way of bringing Englishmen to their point of view.

Sjt. Surji Vallabhdas remarked that the Khadi Bhandar was very near the Laxmidas Market and hoped that the merchants of that Market would soon convert it into a Khadi Market.

Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor of "Free Press Journal", who has been charged under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act. The trial will take place on Thursday.

KHAR LADIES JAILED

Sequel To Jawaharlal Day Celebrations.

BABY OF 18 MONTHS ACCOMPANIES MOTHER TO JAIL

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Fernandez in the Bandra Magistrate's Court, in the case in which Six ladies were charged for disobeying the Magistrate's ban on Jawaharlal Day procession at Khar.

Mrs. Muktaben Berudkar, Miss Subhadra Dave and Miss Jaydevi Dave have been sentenced to 4 months' simple imprisonment.

Mrs. Mudrika Anjaria, Mrs. H Harshada H. Diwanji and Miss Sarladevi Dave were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250/- or in default to simple inprisonment for one month and 3 weeks.

All the ladies have been placed in the "B" class. They received their sentences most cheerfully. Mrs. Harshada Diwanji goes to jail with a baby of a year and a half.

OPERATION OF EDUCATION BILL POSTPONED

:o:

Prime Minister Attends Party Meeting.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Rugby.—The Prime Minister and most members of the Cabinet attended a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party to-day in pursuance, it is explained, of the policy of maintaining close contact between Ministers and private Labour members. Sir Charles Trevelyan, the President of the Board of Education, announced that the Government had decided to postpone the operation of the Education Bill from April next to September, 1932. This measure extends the school-leaving age from 14 to 15 years. Sir Charles Trevelyan explained that he had been in negotiation on certain matters affecting the measure with the Liberal Party, which made many demands to which he could not accede, although, on others, there was room for compromise. He wished for the views of the Labour Party on the matter, but he was prepared to accept under protest, the postponement of the Bill to September, 1932, and also certain suggestions regarding the powers of the local authorities in respect of maintenance of grants. The meeting eventually decided, with ten dissentients, to support the Minister in his efforts to get the Bill through the House of Commons.—B. O. W.

Muzafferpur Dictator Arrested.

MUZAFFERPUR, Nov. 25.

Brijonandan Prosad Sahi, Acting President and Dictator of the District Congress Committee has been arrested.—A. P.

A. I. Muslim Educational Conference.

:o:

ALIGARH, Nov. 25.

Dr. Ross Masud will preside over the Annual Session of All-India Muslim Educational Conference to be held from 27th to 30th December at Benares.—A. P.

Miss Jyotirmai Ganguli Released

:o:

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Calcutta.—Nagendra Chandra Dutta, ex-President, Kajshani Civil Disobedience Committee, Miss Joyotirmoye Ganguli and Miss Jyotsna Mitra who had been sentenced in connection with Civil Disobedience movement and were in the Presidency Jail were released after serving their full terms of imprisonment.—A. P.

2,000 Dollars For Promotion Of Polytechnic Education.

:o:

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

An American citizen, who is a graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, has awarded two thousand dollars for education at Worcester Polytechnic Institute of America to two scholars to be selected by the National Council of Education, Bengal. The Council, of which Sir P. C. Ray is the President has laid foundation of a big technological and engineering college at Jadavpur within five miles of E. B. R. main station at Sealdah.—A. P.

ADVOCATE COUNTERMANDS APPEAL

:o:

Reduction Of Sentence By High Court.

ROHTAK, Nov. 23.

The appeal filed on behalf of L. Sham Lal, advocate of Rohtak, against his conviction and sentence under section 124-A, I. P. C., came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Gardon Walker on the 21st instant. On the case being called Mr. Shamair Chand, counsel for the accused presented a letter from L. Shamlal, withdrawing from the appeal. The letter runs as follows:—

Gujerat Special Jail,
Dated 1-11-1930.

My dear Shamair Chand,—I do not want to prosecute the appeal filed on my behalf. I appreciate your feelings for me, but my conscience does not allow me to ask the High Court to reduce my sentence. My opinion with regard to the Government has not undergone any change; seven months' stay in jail has rather confirmed it. I believe that the more I suffer, the more my country would gain. So long as my Master, Mahatma Gandhi is in jail, I can not allow the feelings of my relatives or friends to interfere with the course of my suffering. Should I think of appeal when a life and death struggle for liberty is going on, when patriots are being beaten with *lathis* and when even ladies are marching to jail in a holiday mood? The appeal may, therefore, be taken as withdrawn. You should kindly put my letter in Court, so that the Hon'ble Judge hearing my appeal, may know my feelings and not reduce my sentence.

Sincerely yours,
SHAM LAL.

The above letter was placed on the file. Mr. Shamiar Chand then submitted that although the accused does not want to prosecute his appeal, he desired to appear as *amicus curiae* on behalf of the Lahore High Court Bar Association and that the President of the Association had nominated him and the late R. B. Dr. Sir Moti Sagar to appear and argue the case as such.

The Hon'ble Judge has allowed the appeal to be withdrawn, and has, on the revision side reduced the sentence to 9 months.—"Hindustan Times."

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON VILLAGERS.

:o:

Three Persons Wounded

BARISAL, Nov. 25.

A doctor and another villager of Joyshirkathi have been arrested in connection with the reported bomb explosion at Gournadi Police Station in Barisal District.

A constable and three villagers were injured, in the course of a scuffle between the parties. The incident ended in the police opening fire in the place in Pirojpur sub-division on November 22. Three were wounded as a result and they were attended to. The police party was first resisted by a suspect (whom it was out to arrest) his father and brother.—A. P.

FARIDPUR CONGRESS COMMITTEE OFFICE SEIZED

:o:

Ag. President Of D. C. C. Council Arrested.

FARIDPUR, Nov. 25.

The office of the District Congress Committee has been locked by Police following the raid on Sunday night.

Mr. Bijoy Chandra Banerjee, ex-detenu and Acting President of the District Civil Disobedience Council, has been arrested in connection with 'Jawahar Day celebrations. At a public meeting Mr. Banerjee is alleged to have concurred with the sentiments expressed in the recent speech of Pandit Jawaharlal for which the latter had been sent to jail.—A.P.

BIHAR'S ROLL OF HONOUR

:o:

400 Arrests For Jawahar Day Celebrations.

PATNA, Nov. 25.

The Congress weekly report records over 400 arrests in connection with 'Jawahar Day' celebrations in the Province.—A. P.

HAVOC OF EARTHQUAKE AND FIRES.

:o:

50 Killed And Many Injured In Japan.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Tokio.—Fifteen persons are known to be dead, and a large number have been injured, by a severe earthquake at Mishima, in Peninsula, forty miles from Tokio. Serious damage has been done by the earthquake which was followed by fires.—Reuter.

NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR FOR DELHI UNIVERSITY

Mr. Abdur Rehman Recommended.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

The election of vice-Chancellorship of the Delhi University which is made vacant as a result of Sir Motisagar's death came up for discussion at the Executive Council of the Delhi University, who under the constitution has to make a recommendation to the Viceroy the Chancellor of the University. Mr. Chatterjee proposed the name of Khan Bahadur Abdur Reman, a local advocate, Mr. Surajanerain proposed the name of Sir Joseph Bhore. But Mr. Mackenzie, Educational Commissioner, who was in chair said he had authority from Sir Joseph that he did not wish to contest the seat Mr. S. N. Bose then proposed that the Panel of three High Court Judges of Lahore be sent to the Viceroy to select any one of them. The Panel was to consist of Mr. Bhakshi Tekchand, Sir Abdul Qadir and Mr. Dalipsingh. This proposal was defeated by 6 to 12 votes and the candidature of Mr. Abdur Rahman was then adopted New Com.

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